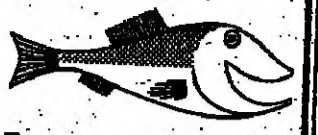


## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Eat hearty  
How to eat your way into a healthy body



Past glory  
Fred Perry on how television and money have changed the face of the gentlemanly game of tennis

After Brazil...  
...can England keep it up? Stuart Jones previews the match against Uruguay on Wednesday

Best of British  
Fifty years of promoting Britain. A Special Report on the British Council

## Soviet hint of freeze in relations

The Kremlin has hinted at a four-year freeze in East-West relations if President Reagan is re-elected, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, speech at the Central Committee International Information Department said Moscow's hard line toward Washington was not determined by the election but by American policy under Mr Reagan. Diplomats said this suggested the Kremlin would not change its policy and come to terms with Mr Reagan if he won. **Leading article, page 15**

## 43 killed in Beirut shelling

At least 43 people were killed and more than 200 wounded as shelling swept over Muslim and Christian sectors of Beirut in the worst round of civil warfare in many months. **Earlier report, page 6**

## Louise arrest

London detectives investigating the disappearance of Louise Brown, the 13-day-old baby suffering from Down's Syndrome who vanished three weeks ago, last night arrested Mrs Mary Brown, her grandmother.



## Bishop elected

The Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral elected Professor David Jenkins to be the next Bishop of Durham.

## Gulf shelling

With a ceasefire for civilian targets due to start at midnight last night, Iraq said that it had earlier hit Dezful in Iran in retaliation for the day-long shelling of Basra.

## Souness signs

Graeme Souness, captain of Liverpool football team, has signed a three-year contract with Sampdoria, the Italian first division club. More than 2,000 supporters greeted his arrival in Genoa.

**Leader page, 15**  
Letters, On Irish security, from Lt-Col J C Wakerley, English speaking, from Mr J L Jones, and others

**Leading articles: IMF, Common**  
Features, pages 11-14  
Outlawing chemical weapons: how Militant seized Liverpool; Roger Scruton's Euro-election advice; Spectrum: Fred Perry on McEnroe. Tuesday page: continuing our fit-to-eat guide. Fashion: many a slip

**Computer Horizons, pages 17-19**  
A degree of help: graduates in the computer world; your queries answered; from the secretary's desk to the management table: the micro's new status

**Obituary, page 16**  
Signor Enrico Berlinguer, Dr M A Cotton

**Classified, pages 28 to 30**  
Legal appointments

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# Pit package to offer higher pay and output

By Paul Roudledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is preparing a new Plan for Coal offering "substantially higher" pay to a smaller workforce and a 25 per cent increase in output by the year 2000. Elements of the draft package to be discussed with National Union of Mineworkers leaders were disclosed to *The Times* yesterday by Mr Ian MacGregor, coal board chairman. But the strike locks certain drag on for at least another month until the mineworkers' delegate conference on July 11-12 after statements yesterday from national union officials that any settlement would have to be approved by that body. The MacGregor Plan, designed to supersede the 1974 Plan for Coal, will propose: 

- Annual deep-mined output of 125 to 150 million tonnes a year by 1995/2000, compared with the 1984/85 figure of 100 million tonnes;
- Coal board "recovery of responsibility for managing the industry";
- Continuing consultation with the mining unions;
- "Substantially higher" wages for a smaller workforce;
- Closure of uneconomic pits.

Parts will appeal to union negotiators, who are continuing talks with the coal board this week. But it is clear that the main stumbling-block of closing pits that are "economically non-viable" remains. Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, who is described by Mr MacGregor as "a Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" character, repeated yesterday his assertion that despite the continuation of secret talks there would be no agreement.

Mr MacGregor would not put

a timetable on the negotiations but said that the longer the strike lasted the less able the board would be to adhere to its pledge of no compulsory redundancies. "If we end up with 30 pits that are inoperable, then I don't know how we can handle the problem of the people involved." The union argues that agreement already vouchsafed in the talks for the closure of exhausted pits and other mines experiencing insuperable geological problems should be enough to take care of the four million-tonne reduction in capacity sought by the board in this financial year. But Mr MacGregor's comments point clearly to a redefined management authority to close "uneconomic" collieries and on this issue the current round of talks may break down. Mr MacGregor wants a more precisely-written Plan for Coal giving the board explicit powers to shut down non-viable pits and if he does not get it he gives a warning that the £900m a year investment programme is new capacity would be at risk. Yesterday, 41 pits were working normally, with 118 strikebound. A further 13 were partially affected of which seven were producing coal. There was heavy picketing by 1,200 strikers at Creswell colliery in the Nottinghamshire area of the NUM. There were 800 pickets at Shirebrook colliery and 356 men reported for work in the NCB's Derbyshire area more than half of them at Bolsover. **Parliament, page 4**  
**MacGregor interview, back page**

## Aslef men halt Notts coal trains

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Railway workers at a key depot in Nottinghamshire were sent home by Aslef pickets yesterday, halting the flow of coal trains to power stations. The pickets, who are supporting the miners, and there were indications that voluntary agreements covering deliveries to steelworks are at risk. Workers at British Rail's Shirebrook depot, that supplies coal to the power stations at Ratcliffe and Marnham from 14 pits, were asked if they were prepared to take coal trains out and 33 of the depot's 140 men refused and were sent home without pay. Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), said last night that the first day of the intensified coal blockade had also been marked by British Rail taking a stronger line. The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) last night joined Aslef in instructing its members not to cross miners' picket lines anywhere in the country and to refuse to transport fuel into power stations and coke and coal into steelworks. The Shirebrook depot had been seen as crucial to the National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) plan to minimize the impact made by those Nottinghamshire miners working normally. Mr Buckton and Mr

Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the NUR, made personal appeals last week to men at the depot after pressure from Mr Arthur Scargill. Yesterday's decision by the Shirebrook men had minimal impact because colleagues who later reported for duty took out the trains that were idle. Of the 17 trains planned to run, British Rail reported that 16 operated normally, but a clearer picture could emerge today with the NUR instructions becoming effective. Llanelwern, in south Wales, was the first steelworks to experience difficulties yesterday because of the supportive action on the railways. Aslef members in south Wales said they would later report for duty a week after the 24 trains a week agreed between the miners and steelworkers union as necessary to keep the plant safe. **Rail freight losses, page 2**

## Lords anger at abolition paving Bill

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A former leader of the Greater London Council last night led a Conservative revolt in the Lords against the Government's plans to abolish next year's elections to the GLC and to Metropolitan County Councils.

Lord Plummer of St Marylebone was speaking during the second reading debate on the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill which was subjected to a barrage of criticism from the Alliance and Labour parties, from the Churches and from other Conservative peers.

Lord Plummer, who led the GLC from 1967 to 1973, said that the Bill was bad for London and bad for the country. It had been hastily assembled and not properly thought through. In the long run it would be bad for Parliament and for the Conservative Party if the precedents it established were used in the wrong hands.

With the Government facing a close vote at the end of the debate, emotions were unusually high in a packed chamber as Lord Bellwin, the Minister for Local Government defended the proposals to install nominated councillors from the districts and boroughs to run the authorities during the final year of their life and gave no hint that the Government was prepared to offer concessions in response to the strong criticisms of the measure.

The normally sedate atmosphere in which Lords debates are conducted was upset as Labour peers interrupted Lord Bellwin to complain that he was devoting the bulk of his remarks to the reasons for the abolition of the councils and not to the principle of abolishing elections. **Parliament, page 4**

## Falklands talks not ruled out, says Pym

By Richard Evans

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, predicted last night that the time could arrive when Britain and Argentina would discuss the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

But he insisted that resumption of any form of direct talks or diplomatic relations between the two countries depended on Argentina's first renouncing formally the threat of hostilities.

"That would make a very considerable difference. It would be possible to reestablish representatives in Buenos Aires and gradually start the unthawing process."

Mr Pym, who was giving evidence to the Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee recalled that in the 1960s and before the Falklands war Britain had been prepared to discuss the sovereignty issue.

The "illegal and universally condemned invasion" of the islands had seriously affected the British Government's attitude. But, referring to sovereignty, he added: "Let's take it step by step until perhaps we can at some stage get back to a position where this can be discussed."

By Nicholas Timmins  
Legislation to give a better pension deal to people who change jobs or are made redundant was announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The legislation, to be introduced in the autumn, will require any pension rights left in occupational pension schemes when people leave to be updated by 5 per cent a year in line with the rise in prices, whichever is less. The Bill is also likely to contain measures forcing the 20,000 pension funds to disclose much more information to their members, and to give those who change jobs the right to transfer accrued pension rights to their new employer's scheme. Announcing the move, Mr Fowler said he wanted to take action "at the first possible opportunity to correct the present injustice" to early leavers. He said many people who changed jobs at present had to leave behind pensions which were effectively frozen and lost their value. That was an artificial barrier to job mobility and meant that many people lost, often substantially. The change would benefit not only those who left their pensions with an old employer, but also those who transferred them. It was estimated that the legislation would add an extra 1 to 2 per cent to payroll costs. Mr Fowler said, but it would be left to individual pension funds to decide how the changes to be financed. It could mean higher contributions from the employer, the employee or both. It could be financed by the high returns some pension funds have been earning - about 7 per cent more than inflation in recent years. Alternatively, the fraction paid could be changed - from so many sixtieths for each year



Prince Andrew climbing out of his Lynx helicopter yesterday after making a perfect landing on his new ship, the frigate HMS Brazen.

## Job offers for Mirror chairman

By Philip Robinson

Fresh doubts over the Stock Exchange flotation of Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN) emerged last night with the suggestion that the chairman, Mr Clive Thornton, was seriously considering offers of two jobs elsewhere.

Mr Thornton, former chairman of the Abbey National Building Society and known for his abrasive manner, is said to have upset members of his own board and to be finding difficulty in reaching agreement with Reed International, the parent company of MGN.

Mr Thornton said yesterday: "I cannot deny I have had offers but I am on a five-year contract and I intend to put the Mirror back to its rightful position."

"As evidence, we have just had our best month for profits. I do not quit jobs and I am staying until this is finished."

Suggestion of Mr Thornton's departure came amid speculation that MGN might have to introduce a redundancy scheme to reduce manning rather than rely on natural wastage.

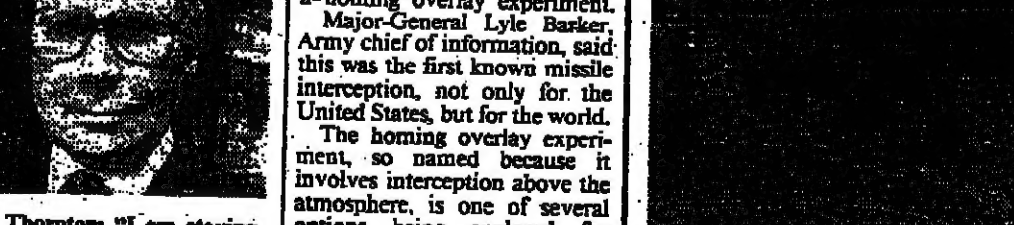
No union agreements on manning have been reached, and there has also been no agreement yet with Reed International on assets, debt and cash for the Mirror Group company.

Details of the flotation are expected next month. But the original sale estimate of £100m for the six-newspaper company has now been revised to £80m by City analysts.

MGN's stake in the Reuters news agency had been calculated at £70m, with the group's assets and profits valued at £30m.

But since then, the Reuters price has caused concern, and the profits of MGN, disclosed last week, have fallen sharply.

Merchant banking sources confirmed last night that MGN may face a sizable redundancy bill in three years anyway.



Mr Thornton: "I am staying here."

## Teachers offered mediation on pay

By Richard Garner and Michael Durham

Local education authorities backed down yesterday and agreed to offer teachers arbitration in their pay dispute, breaking two-month deadlock in negotiations which has led to the disruption of lessons for thousands of school children.

But the terms of reference for arbitration still have to be decided at a meeting of a Burnham committee, which negotiates teachers' pay. The meeting will be held with in the next two weeks.

Teachers' unions welcomed yesterday's move but announced that their industrial action, which is being stepped up today, will continue until agreement on the terms has been reached.

management leaders, who have come under increasing pressure from individual local education authorities to agree to arbitration, decided to call for the new meeting of the full negotiating committee to discuss acceptable terms of reference.

After a two and a half hour meeting, Mr Philip Merridale, the leader of the management side, said that, if terms could be agreed, arbitration was the only possible way out of the dispute.

He declined to say whether the employers had discussed where the money might come from for settlement above the 4.5 per cent pay offer already made to the teachers or whether the Government was likely to be asked to help foot the bill.

But Mrs Nicole Harrison, leader of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "What is happening within the schools is just not doing our pupils any good."

The Government should be urged to give money towards a settlement above 4.5 per cent. "If they don't, it will have to come from local authority budgets, and that is very worrying," she added.

The employers made it clear that their talks with the unions over a new pay structure for the profession, which have been going on separately from this year's pay negotiations, would not be covered as part of the arbitration terms of reference.

Yesterday members of the National Association of Schoolmasters-Union of Women Teachers in Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Devon and Bedfordshire joined their colleagues in eight other local education authorities in a series of continuing half-day strikes.

The eight others were: Hampshire, Leeds, Cambridgeshire, South Glamorgan, Essex, Staffordshire, North Yorkshire, and Gloucestershire.

Leaders of 75,000 college lecturers will decide later this week whether their pay claim should be submitted to arbitration, but planned industrial action, including a one-day strike on June 23, is to go ahead (David Jobbins writes).

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## BL bonanza hopes are dashed by strike

By Clifford Weir  
Motoring Correspondent

The two-week-old Austin Rover strike that has lost the company 10,000 cars, worth more than £50m could prevent the British firm from capitalizing on the threatened shortage of Ford and General Motors cars resulting from a strike at their German motor component plants.

A senior Austin Rover executive said last night: "Until this happened, we were poised to make a real killing with the Americans short of cars during the build-up to the August bonanza."

Vauxhall has announced that lay-offs will begin at its Ellesmere Port and Luton plants on June 18 because of a shortage of key components for the Astra and Cavalier models that it assembles.

Ford said yesterday it was reviewing the prospects for its British factories on a week-to-week basis. There were component shortages but it had been able to keep going by switching production between different models.

However, the biggest worry for Ford and Vauxhall for the first time they will not be able to make good new car shortages in Britain by importing cars from their German and Belgian plants.

Shipments of Ford Granada, Capri and Fiesta Ghias, and Vauxhall Cavaliers, Carlton, and all Opel models, have stopped in the past few days.

Vauxhall imports more than half the cars it sells in Britain. Under pressure from the British Government, Ford, the market leader, has been making efforts to reduce its dependence on foreign cars, but still imports two out of every five it sells here.

The strike by 300 transport drivers at Austin Rover Longbridge has stopped all car production there and at the company's remaining assembly plant at Cowley, near Oxford. More than 16,500 workers are laid-off because the drivers refuse to return to work until the company reinstates Mr Zedekiah Mills, aged 55, the forklift truck driver who was dismissed for hitting a foreman.

British Shipbuilders faced a fresh crisis last night after allegations about the potential disintegration of the industry (Barrie Clement writes).

A corporate plan prepared by the former chairman Sir Robert Atkinson predicted that the business could collapse from a national enterprise employing 60,000 to a minor state-run company with a workforce of only 3,000, and called for an extra £150m to £200m of government aid.

Under the new chairman, Mr Graham Day, the cash has not been forthcoming in the face of the continuing slump in the world market, according to *World in Action*, the Granada television programme broadcast last night.

## Print union storeman wins closed shop case

From Our Correspondent, Bedford

A storeman who resigned from a union because he disagreed with its policies was unfairly dismissed, an industrial tribunal ruled yesterday.

In an important test of the Government's closed shop legislation, the Bedford tribunal ruled that Mr Bob Wellstead, aged 35, should not have been dismissed by Folliwips Ltd, of Moulton Park estate, Northampton, when he left the print union, Sogat '82. It said that Mr Wellstead should be reinstated if practicable.

If not, compensation orders will be made against both the company and the union after they report back to the tribunal in the next few weeks.

Folliwips, which carries out printing work on packaging, operates a post-entry closed shop agreement with Sogat, and the National Graphical Association.

## MPs condemn effect of EEC on British manufacturing

By Richard Evans

Britain's manufacturing industry has gained little or no benefit from a decade of EEC membership, an all-party Commons select committee said yesterday.

In a damning report published just before the Euro elections, the powerful trade and industry select committee says that the results of entry to the Common Market have been "extremely disappointing".

"It is quite obvious that EEC membership has not provided the benefits to our manufacturing industry which were prophesied when we joined," Mr Kenneth Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings and Rye, and chairman of the committee, said when presenting the report yesterday.

"If membership has not been especially harmful, it has not yet been especially beneficial, either."

A deficit of £8,000m on the trade of manufactured goods with Britain's current and prospective EEC partners last year led to the UK achieving its first-ever peacetime deficit on world trade in such goods. And Britain's manufacturing trade deficit with the EEC has increased at a rate of about £2,000m a year for the past four years, the committee points out.

While imports of goods from the EEC have increased in volume by 300 per cent since

1973, exports have increased by only 66 per cent.

After a three-month investigation into the growing trade imbalance, the Conservative dominated committee says that but for the cushioning effect of North Sea oil, the position would be much worse.

"It is impossible to quantify the degree to which manufacturing industry would have declined in the last few years if the UK had not had North Sea oil to sell."

The committee attributes much of the blame to lack of competitiveness among British industries - especially in the motor-vehicle and textile trades - and to a failure to adapt to new markets.

The MPs also criticized Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, for his "complacent and short-sighted" attitude towards Britain's trade difficulties with the Common Market.

"It is imperative for the Government to look to the longer term in deciding to what extent the continued decline in manufacturing should be permitted to continue."

The MPs say that insufficient attention has been given by the Government to ensuring the recovery of manufacturing industry on a scale necessary to replace revenue generated by North Sea Oil.

European elections, page 4

## Pit strike blow to BR freight hopes

By Craig Seton

British Rail's hopes for profitability this year have been seriously damaged by the 14-week-old miners' strike which has slashed freight revenue from the movement of coal and coke by £70m.

It was revealed yesterday that since the shutdown of most of Britain's collieries, the railways have been carrying only a tenth of the normal weekly total of 1.5 million tonnes of coal and coke.

After its poor financial result in 1982, when its deficit was £175m British Rail last year was £8m in profit. A spokesman said yesterday: "We were hoping to make a profit this year and we were on a fairly steady course until the miners' strike started. We are losing something like £5m a week and it is going to do a great deal of harm to our balance sheet."

"The longer the strike goes on, the more an increasingly difficult job trying to achieve break-even point by the end of the year."

He emphasized that the losses were due almost entirely to the shutdown of most collieries rather than sympathy action by railway employees in refusing to move coal stocks.

British Rail is particularly concerned that, because some users have turned to other fuels during the strike, it might be difficult to retrieve all the lost business once the strike ends. A spokesman said: "With every week that goes by, it is going to be more unlikely that we shall be in sight of recapturing the revenue we are losing each week."

Carrying coal and coke is by far the largest part of British Rail freight business, which is not subsidized. Last year it was worth just over £280m compared with more than £57m for iron and steel and £153m for all other freight.

The spokesman said that in spite of the losses caused by the miners' strike, there was no intention to increase fares again. They had last gone up in January.

## Jury told of terrified wife's leap

A furious husband dragged his wife out of a disco by the hair when he found her dancing with another man, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Alan Maybin, aged 24 of Mansfield Road, Ilford, Essex, punched his wife, Tracy, took her home and then threatened to kill her.

His wife, aged 19, was "absolutely petrified", Mr Richard Sutton, prosecuting, said. She ran at the first floor window, jumped through the glass and suffered a fractured spine and ribs which left her paralysed from the waist down. Maybin, a welder, pleaded not guilty to causing her grievous bodily harm and threatening to kill her last July. He also denied further charges of assault and threatening to kill. The trial continues today.

## MP fails to gain Star seat

By Rupert Morris

The executive of the British Communist Party appeared last night to have made some modest progress in its efforts to regain control of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative that owns the *Morning Star*.

Of the six seats up for election on the society's 15-strong management committee, one was won by Mr George Bolton, vice-president of the Scottish miners. He defeated Mr Ernest Roberts, the left-wing Labour MP for Hackney.

North and Stoke Newington, who was backed by the management committee.

At least one other seat appeared to have been won by an executive candidate. As a result of a severe ideological split within the party, the management committee's six recommendations had been opposed by six candidates favoured by the party executive, who wants the paper's editor and deputy editor replaced.

States, where it was known to cause forest injury. However, it should be emphasized that there was little direct experimental evidence.

Peak levels of ozone in recent hot summers had been similar in Britain to those in the rest of Europe, but annual mean concentrations were lower. It was thus important to confirm recent reports of damage to British trees similar to that in West Germany.

The committee, which is inquiring into "acid rain", was



Mr Aubel (right) announcing his break with the Alliance yesterday, with Mr John Gummer, Conservative Party chairman. (Photograph: Jonathan Player)

## SDP candidate joins Tories

From Our Correspondent, Portsmouth

Mr Felix Aubel, the Social Democratic Party candidate who was the runner up at last month's Cynon Valley by-election, defected to the Conservatives yesterday.

Mr Aubel, aged 23, a lay preacher, said he was disillusioned with the SDP/Liberal alliance. He feared for the country's future if the Labour left returned to power.

He made his announcement in Portsmouth to throw support behind Mr Patrick Rock, Conservative candidate in the Portsmouth South by-election. He said: "Many in the SDP are still at heart and the same attitudes of some Liberals is beyond belief."

He denied that his changing views had affected his ability to fight the Welsh by-election with conviction. "My heart was in it as a local candidate who was working for the constituents," he said.

"The Labour Party had been taking the Welsh valleys for granted but the hard left was taking over and I felt that could only do harm."

Mrs Shirley Williams, SDP president, said last night: "I am sorry Felix Aubel has allowed himself to be used by the Tory Party in an attempt to recapture their lost ground in the Portsmouth South by-election."

Mr Michael Hancock, the SDP candidate, said: "I find it strange to say the least that somebody who five weeks ago spent a considerable amount of time and energy condemning the Conservative Party, can switch so easily."

Mrs Sally Thomas, the Labour candidate, said: "I do not find it in any way surprising. The SDP are facing all ways at the same time."

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour spokesman on health, said the defection demonstrated the "shallowness and rootlessness" of the SDP.

## More feel unsafe in cities

By George Hill

People living in inner-city areas are three times more afraid for their personal safety because of crime than those living outside cities, a Home Office research paper said yesterday. Just more than half of the former group felt "very unsafe", compared with 18 per cent in the latter.

Fears of losing property because of crime showed a similar but less marked disparity, reflecting the level of risk in the different areas, says the report. It is based on 11,000 interviews conducted in 1981 for the British Crime Survey.

"Within urban areas fear for personal safety is restricted primarily to women and those over the age of 60," the report says. This is despite the fact that the group most at risk of attack is young men. The report surmises that the latter may be less likely to admit to fear, but points out that an attack is more likely to have serious effects on a victim who is frail.

A large proportion of those who are very fearful for their personal safety stay in to avoid danger.

The report expressed concern that as individuals became more distrustful and withdrawn they might become less willing to get involved in the affairs of others, thus undermining community security.

Outside London, burglary was the fear most often cited, although few households took special precautions. "If few people think about such security measures, one might wonder how significant their worries are," the report says. Fear of Crime in England and Wales - Home Office Research Study No 78. HMSO, £4.20.

## Longer sentences 'cut crime cheaply'

Burglary and theft totalling more than £650m a year could be significantly reduced if the Government spent a fraction of that amount on lengthening prison sentences for property crimes, according to Leicester University lecturer.

Writing in the journal *Public Money*, Mr David Pyle estimates that the cheapest ways to reduce crime are to make prison sentences longer or more likely.

Employing more police officers would help to reduce property crime, but at disproportionate cost, Mr Pyle, a lecturer in social sciences, calculates that a reduction of 1 per cent in the rate of property crime each year would require 3 per cent more officers, costing more than £38m.

Mr Pyle, who analysed crime

How to cut theft by 1 per cent

Increase police officers	3.1
Increase probability of imprisonment	1.8
Increase jail sentences	1.2
Deprive unemployment	2.1

rates in the English counties, argues that the determinants of theft, burglary and robbery include police numbers, the time the police spend on traffic accidents, and the relative value of houses. There is a clear link, too, with unemployment, and the time served by convicted criminals.

Mr Pyle acknowledges that his calculations rely on correlating figures.

*Public Money* (£46 a year from 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6 HS).

## Big Ben nuclear protest

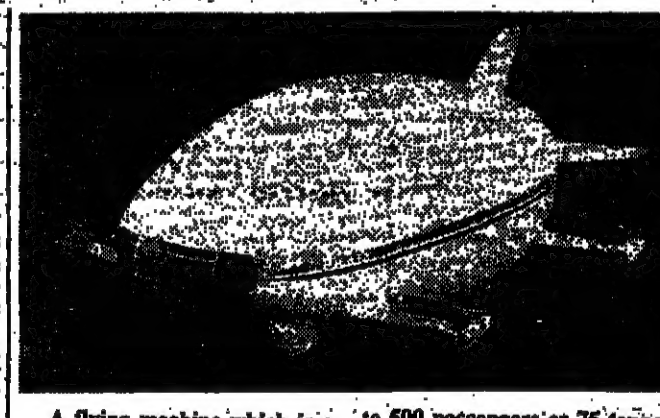
One of the most spectacular publicity stunts of recent years ended yesterday afternoon when two Greenpeace demonstrators came down from the clock face of Big Ben. Eleven hours earlier they had climbed up scaffolding to hang a banner calling for an end to nuclear tests.

Traffic crawled over Westminster Bridge during the rush hour yesterday morning as commuters, tourists, policemen, and passers-by gawped up at the protesters. The two men hung in hammocks on either side of a red banner that hung over the clock's south face, and read: "Time to Stop Nuclear Testing."

The demonstrators had climbed on the scaffolding using a ladder from the roof of a double-decker, but the police pursuit had been hampered by a man who chained himself to scaffolding preventing them from using the lift.

Greenpeace organizers said that the stunt had been conceived three years ago, and practised in disused warehouses in Hamburg, West Germany. The bus was bought for £3,300, painted red, and adapted so that the three-part ladder could be extended through the roof.

The two men were Mr Ron Taylor, aged 30, a British teacher, and Mr Renato Ruf, aged 26, a professional mountaineer from Zurich.



A flying machine which is a combination of airship and helicopter is being developed in West Germany for the West German government.

The prototype Helitruk, with a five-tonne payload, is due for completion by the GTZ development agency in 1986, with larger versions carrying up

to 500 passengers or 75 tonnes of freight to follow.

The machine has a helicopter-like envelope and four wings each with a rotor blade or lift fan.

The operating costs are said to be a third of a conventional helicopter.

## Whitehall undecided on ethnic monitor

By Anthony Bevis  
Political Correspondent

Whitehall has failed to reach a decision on ethnic monitoring of employees, more than two years after the Home Secretary told the Commons that the Government had to "give a lead".

Lord Whitelaw, then Mr William Whitelaw, told MPs in the wake of the Scarman report, on December 10 1981: "Only if the relevant information is available can we take the necessary steps to remedy racial disadvantages."

Since then, the Commons has passed a race relations *Code of Practice*, which urges employers to monitor the effects of employment policies.

Mr Alan Clark, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Employment, said in a written Commons reply on June 6 that his department was "in regular contact with industry seeking to persuade employers to consider and apply the practical guidance given in the *Code of Practice*".

But Whitehall's own Management and Personnel Office is still working on the second of two experimental surveys into monitoring. The first report, on a trial in Leeds, was published in 1982.

Mr McEwan Allen, head of the Commons administration department, has told *The Times* that all high-level, and medium-rank appointments are offered internally before externally before outside advertising is considered. Although such policy could perpetuate any racial imbalance on the Commons staff.

He also said that an exception was made for the 41 Westminster "Badge messengers", who act as doorkeepers and messengers, dealing directly with MPs. "They are recruited from the Armed Forces," he said.

Meanwhile, the Commission for Racial Equality is to make a formal approach to parliamentary authorities on the absence of Commons monitoring.

It was reported in *The Times* yesterday that monitoring did not exist at Westminster and that blacks and Asians accounted for only 0.8 per cent of the workforce in six departments.

Mr Aaron Haynes, head of the Commission's employment division, said yesterday: "If it is true, then we have a legal responsibility, under the 1976 Race Relations Act, to pursue it."

"The *Code of Practice* recommends a series of actions. If Parliament itself is not doing anything about it, that undermines the validity of the code itself."

Cardinal Basil Hume has set up an advisory group to help plan the Roman Catholic Church's future work among black people in his Westminster diocese. (A Staff Reporter writes).

The group consists of black people working in race relations, education, some of them on behalf of other churches.

## Demolition threat to £8m blocks of flats

Glasgow Council is likely to demolish an £8m housing estate built only 12 years ago, despite an offer from the private sector to buy and refurbish the flats for sale. (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

The fate of the 12 blocks, containing 756 flats at Hutchesontown, in the Gorbals, will be decided today at a meeting of the council's housing core group, a sub-committee of the full housing committee.

The Labour councillors, who have 59 of the council's 66 seats, want the blocks to be pulled down, even though Barrat Housing has offered to pay £1,000 for each flat. It would then seek central Government grants to help towards the cost of repairing damp and other constructional faults.

The cost of demolition has been put at more than £1,500,000.

Mr Bill Aitken, the former Conservative Party leader on the council, has called the Labour councillors' attitude "appalling". He said that they would rather have "a hole in the ground" than private sector housing.

## Brewery closes after strike

Whitbread yesterday announced the closure of its Luton brewery, six weeks after the 300 workers went on strike after a one-day walk-out over pay. It said the Luton operation would be switched to other plants and staff and management who had remained at work would be found new jobs. Union officials said the news had taken them by surprise.

## Breeding hope for rare duck

A batch of eggs from the Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, is being flown to Hungary tomorrow to give rare white-headed ducks a second lease of life in their homeland where the breed is extinct.

And Dilys, a three-year-old lioness is to be flown from the Longleaf Safari Park, Wiltshire, where she was born to Gambia in Africa to help overcome a breeding crisis caused by a lion shortage.

## Bomb alert disrupts exam

More than 100 pupils had to change the venue of their GCE examinations yesterday when a bomb alert closed two Belfast schools. Arrangements were made for them to join colleagues at another school while security forces examined a suspect device. Fifty families were moved. Two men detained by the RUC were being questioned about the incident yesterday.

## Egg collectors fined £250

Two unemployed men were fined £250 each and had their car and equipment confiscated yesterday after they admitted possessing 133 eggs of protected wild birds.

Mark Ludlow, aged 48, and Adam Rainsley, aged 19, both from Coventry, were caught in a police trap after being seen by a gamekeeper - the honorary sheriff of Dumock, Sutherland, Mr Euan Currie, was told.

## Award to victim

The Italian Government awarded £627 compensation to Mr George Sharp, a Liverpool supporter who was stabbed in Rome after the European Cup Final. Mr Sharp was flown home yesterday.

## Sale room

## Cartoon of mullahs fetches £16,200

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A cartoon depicting scheming Iranian mullahs sparked an extraordinary bidding battle at Christie's yesterday. It sold for £16,200, against an estimate of only £400-£550.

The bidding also drew attention to a little-known artist. The cartoon is signed "Mak" and dated "Tehran 1977". It is a technical drawing, rather than the style of Arthur Rackham. It depicts the mullahs with huge noses, bushy eyebrows and beards and gnarled fingers - a hoard of gloating over a news sheet.

Christie's catalogue thought that Mak was a Frenchman, and did not know his first name. But according to a leading London dealer in Islamic art, the artist was called Paul Mak, a Russian of noble birth who settled in Persia and studied with the court painter.

He studied the tradition of Persian miniature painting in its final days and was patronised by the Shah. Some of his work was in purely Persian style which he combined with brilliant watercolour cartoons, such as the mullahs.

Christie's did not reveal the identity of the cartoon's purchaser but, according to market sources, it sold to an Armenian who is writing a book about Paul Mak.

A second Mak watercolour went to the same buyer.

Overseas selling prices: Auctioneers: Christie's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Tel: 01-479 9700. Fax: 01-479 9701. Christie's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Tel: 01-479 9700. Fax: 01-479 9701. Christie's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Tel: 01-479 9700. Fax: 01-479 9701.

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## Scheme to give suspects at police station benefit of 24-hour legal advice

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

All suspects in police stations would have access to free legal advice as a statutory right under draft proposals for a duty solicitor scheme published by the Law Society yesterday.

The proposals for round-the-clock legal advice by solicitors in police stations would take effect when the Police and Criminal Bill becomes law.

The Bill provides the Law Society with powers to set up such a scheme for free legal advice in all cases except "serious arrestable offences" where police can deny access to a solicitor for up to 36 hours.

The society is launching experimental schemes in three police areas to test the extent of demand: the West Midlands (Birmingham); Northamptonshire (Kettering and Wellingborough); and a part of the Metropolitan area, not yet decided.

The duty solicitor scheme for police stations will be an extension of the duty solicitor scheme now being set up in magistrates' courts under the Legal Aid Act 1982 and provided in 250 out of 600 courts.

About 1.6 million people are arrested each year. The Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure estimated that about 20 per cent were likely to want legal advice, and in a limited survey it estimated that of those arrested about 8 per cent received legal advice.

Launching the proposals, which have gone out to local law societies for comment, Mr Andrew Lockley and Mr Simon Hillyard, Law Society officials involved in the scheme, said they welcomed a statutory right to free legal advice for suspects.

Under the Bill as it stands, it is not clear whether the free legal advice, which means the suspect is not means-tested for payment of contributions, would also apply to someone voluntarily at the police station, helping with inquiries, or what the position is after charge.

The Law Society is to press for clarification of the Bill in its committee stage in the Lords to ensure that free legal advice will be provided in both situations.

The Government has set aside £6m to cover the cost of the scheme, which the Law Society hopes to see in operation by the middle of next year.

To ensure that there will be solicitors of the right experience for the unusual hours that the scheme will necessitate, the Law Society is pressing for enhanced pay for duty solicitors, which outside normal working hours means a 50 per cent increase on the criminal legal aid rates. In addition, there would be a standby rate of pay of £78 for the 24 hours.

## Doctor accuses GMC of too much secrecy

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The General Medical Council has been accused of unnecessary secrecy and of providing too little information to the public, to its own members and to doctors brought before it on disciplinary charges.

Dr Anne Grunberg, a member of the council as well as its professional conduct committee, says that "justice is most definitely not being seen to be done".

In an article in *The Lancet*, she argues that the disciplinary hearings work fairly, and she has seen no case where there has been a miscarriage of justice. But too little information is often presented inappropriately to those with a right to know, she says.

Dr Grunberg argues that lack of information can leave claimants, the doctor involved and the public perplexed at the outcome.

It has, she says, "given rise to a widespread, though false, impression that the GMC is unreasonably harsh with a doctor who has committed adultery with a consenting adult because the committee disapproves of his private life".

The General Medical Council announced last week that it would review the standards by which it judges doctors' conduct, particularly in relation to neglect or disregard of professional responsibilities to patients.

Family doctors are to accuse the Government of "capitulating" to the pharmaceutical industry, by abandoning moves to make it easier for them to substitute cheaper generic drugs for brand-name products on prescriptions.

A motion to be debated next week at the annual conference in London of local medical committees, says that the Government's failure to act is "imposing an enormous financial burden on the NHS".

## Drug trials guide for students

By Thomson Practice Science Correspondent

Medical students are likely to continue to volunteer to take part tests of new drugs, despite an imminent recommendation from the National Union of Students, against participation in the trials and growing concern about their safety.

The Royal College of Physicians has set up a group of experts which will meet next month to review guidelines on the testing of medical drugs on volunteers.

Last month an art student in Dublin had a heart attack and died 15 minutes after being injected with a drug. A medical student at Cardiff is seriously ill after participating in another drug trial.

## Guard freed on gang charges

A security Express guard who claims he was framed by Scotland Yard has been cleared of setting up a series of robberies.

Mr Alan Roostan, aged 30, of Welling, Kent, walked free from the Central Criminal Court when the prosecution offered no further evidence after a jury failed to agree on charges of robbery and attempted robbery.

## Record lead for TV-am

The commercial breakfast station TV-am reached a record lead over the BBC in the latest viewing figures published yesterday. According to the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, TV-am reached 2.1 million viewers for the average peak-quarter hour in the week ending June 3, against the BBC's 1.4 million. The commercial station's lead of 8.2 million viewers during the week compared with the BBC's five million.

## GLC campaigns for better diet

Britain is the most backward of rich nations in reforming farming, according to a policy document published yesterday by the Greater London Council, which wants to "establish a London Food Commission to campaign for a healthier diet and better working conditions in the catering industry."

## Lawyer is jailed for fraud

A solicitor who admitted obtaining more than £200,000 by fraud from banks to help finance property developers was jailed for 18 months by the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday.

James Jenkins, aged 34, of East Lothian, who last year tried to buy control of the Scottish Premier League club, Hibernian, admitted seven charges of fraud by pretending to the Clydesdale Bank that clients required bridging loans.

He gave fictitious names and obtained £116,000 from the Clydesdale Bank between January and April 1983. He also admitted obtaining a further £109,000 from the Trustee Savings Bank between June 24 and 29 last year, using the same fraudulent system.

Mr Robert Henderson, QC for Jenkins, said the property developers had a cash flow difficulty and Jenkins had agreed to provide temporary funds by way of bridging loans. "What possessed him to do this neither his solicitor nor myself can ascertain. Perhaps the true position is that he himself does not know why he did it."

## Court told of sex slave bankruptcy

A college lecturer heard her former lover tell London bankruptcy court yesterday that he had been ruined by the "sex slave" label action she won against him last year.

The action was the result of letters he wrote to six colleagues accusing Miss Eaton of blackmailing him into becoming her sex slave. At the time they were both lecturers at Avery Hill College, Erith, south London. Miss Eaton won £12,000 and costs.

Mr Terence Horsley, aged 45, an art lecturer, said: "I have lost everything. He earns £14,000 a year. But Miss Eaton accused him through her barrister of working hand in glove with his former wife to make sure she did not get any of his money. She alleged that he had put his only assets in his house, into the joint names of himself and his former wife."

Mr Horsley alleged the allegations. He disclosed total debts of £32,425 and a deficiency of £24,875. He said Miss Eaton was his only creditor. The public examination was concluded.

## TV fees at heart of Equity election

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The battle for control of the actor's union, Equity, has begun, with the outcome of the multi-million pound dispute over commercials on TV-am and Channel 4 at its heart.

There are 200 candidates for the 66 vacancies on Equity's council.

Miss Frances de la Tour, better known to television viewers as the shrinking violet of *Rising Damp*, and to West End theatre lovers as a recent Joan of Arc in *St Joan*, is standing on a hard left ticket of "no collaboration with the Tory state".

The actor Nigel Davenport, a centre figure in the union's politics in recent years, claims

that Equity's present leadership has lost members money, and Henry McGee, sidekick of a battery of comedians from Charlie Drake to Benny Hill, claims that the Channel 4 dispute has cost actors millions - "and we'll never get it back".

The far left sentiments of Miss de la Tour, Miss Redgrave and their friends may attract most of Equity's public attention, but the extremists wield little, if any, power within the union.

At present, the majority on the Equity council is in the hands of one group, Centre Forward, which is studiously apolitical, though closely identified by its critics with the

social democrats. CF holds a majority of one on the council over its chief rival, Act for Equity, which claims to be equally apolitical, and represents the old guard of the union, in which Nigel Davenport and Marjorie Goring have been leading figures.

The Channel 4 dispute has raised a chasm of difference between the two groups which, in normal times, would scarcely seem divisible.

Under the CF leadership, Equity has refused to sign a deal with advertisers that would result in the rates of pay for the two channels being less than those on ITV 1.



Fatherly love: Mr James Mulgrew and his daughter Audrey-Ann yesterday. (Photograph: John Manning).

## Audrey-Ann makes her father's day

Audrey-Ann Mulgrew was sure her father, Mr James Mulgrew, should be named The Greeting Card and Calendar Association's Dad of the Year.

To Audrey-Ann his virtues were obvious. "My dad is great fun, cheerful and never cross. He has never had a holiday, but is still happy. To me my dad is the dad of a lifetime."

The judges decided that her card, showing her father's jacket, shirt and tie with arms outstretched, best signified the meaning of Father's Day.

Audrey, aged nine, from Londonderry, Northern Ire-

land, was presented in London yesterday with a Cabbage Patch doll as first prize for her card and tribute. Mr Mulgrew won a new Ford Fiesta.

Mr Mulgrew, aged 42, a production manager, said: "I am sure that there are better dads in Britain, but I reckon I am the luckiest."

Fifteen finalists were selected from the 50,000 entrants. The entry from Lee Rebbeck, aged 12, from Coventry, read: "He doesn't ask a lot from life, only that we're happy. He's always smiling, always fun and never ever snappy."

That of Rebecca Morris, aged 13, from Bath, read: "My dad is the best because he accepts me for what I am and not for what I could be."

Katrina Stirton, aged 12, from Dundee, was effusive: "He's a hard-working guy, who loves his kid. He hardly ever blows his lid. It's hard to think of a nicer man."

Carol Nettlefold, aged 13, from Birmingham, was poignant: "My dad is special to me because for the past nine years he has been a mother and father to me and my brother and two sisters."

## Universities to link seminar by satellite

Edinburgh University will take part in a world first in October a satellite link up with a university in Canada for a live seminar on the effects of new technology on society.

The project - to cost \$60,000 (£42,800) - is being funded by the North American company Northern Telecom, which has interests in Britain. Successful, satellite link-ups for similar events are planned.

Guests from the Scottish university and the University of Carleton, in Ottawa, will take part in the two-hour session, on October 26 or 27.

Mr Roy Cottier, senior vice-president of corporate relations for Northern Telecom, said: "The subject is one of the most urgent and most compelling facing society."

Mr Cottier told a press conference in Edinburgh that the sociological impact of new technology would affect every aspect of life and the way universities and schools operated.

Northern Telecom has an annual turnover in Britain of more than £15m. But it sees that market expanding because of the Government's intention - to liberalize British Telecom.

The principal of Edinburgh University, Dr John Burnett, said: "Knowledge, its application and its consequences are fundamental to the work of this university, which is both a major centre of technological innovation and has a long-standing tradition of inquiry into the impact of technology."

## Experiment in teaching degrees by contract

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Engineering and science graduates may be trained more cheaply than by traditional methods and supplied under fixed contract to industry and to the Government if an experiment at Cranfield Institute of Technology proves successful.

The institute has been given the contract in preference to other universities and colleges to educate 250 engineers to graduate level and a further 50 to postgraduate level.

The concept of education under contract is supported by the institute and by Salford University, two establishments at the forefront of engineering and science education.

Opponents believe that to encourage universities to openly compete against each other would automatically mean a drop in standards, as the institutes would cut corners to obtain contracts.

However conventional methods are not producing enough high technology engineers for Britain's needs and the Government is seriously concerned that Britain will not be able to compete in industrial markets without more. Industry and education ministers met last week as did the National Economic Development Council to discuss the matter.

Japan heads the education league by producing about 80,000 professional engineers a year.

Crisis solved, page 21

## Support for London guide

By Ross Davies

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, joined the controversy yesterday, over the Ordnance Survey's publication of a new pocket street guide to London in cooperation with a private publisher.

ABC London Street Atlas has been criticized by members of

the Map Publishers Fair Trading Committee as having been unfairly competitive.

Mr Montague said the guide was "a splendid atlas" and said that there was no element of hidden subsidy in the venture.

ABC London Street Atlas, (Newnes Books Ordnance Survey, £1.95).



Vanessa Redgrave: "Thatcher's Bonapartist dictatorship uses a parliamentary majority, the judiciary, the police and the Army to destroy our jobs and social services."

Nigel Davenport: "What do Act for Equity candidates stand for? Moderation, negotiation, non-confrontation, referendum. The council of the last two years... has prevaricated."

Frances de la Tour: "As a council member for last year I have been made even more aware of... a leadership... who have no policies to defend us against the State attacks."

Fenella Fielding: "I support Centre Forward's policies because, being allied to no political party ideology, it has the freedom to press for the betterment of conditions."

Leonard Rossiter: "As in the past, my aim is to work for the benefit of members in relation to their profession. Political affiliations should not affect councillors' attitudes."

Kika Markham: "The first four months of 1984 saw the transformation of Britain into a Bonapartist police state. Defend the GLC. The miners, fight is our fight!"



# Noisy exchanges on GLC elections Bill

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Bill which suspends elections to the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils in readiness for the abolition of the councils was given an unusually noisy hearing when it was discussed on second reading in the House of Lords.

As Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, opened the debate he was interrupted by Lady Birk, from the Opposition front bench, who said peers were not discussing the Bill to abolish the GLC and Lord Bellwin if he would be so kind as to address his remarks to the measure under discussion, the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill.

As Labour peers cheered, Lord Bellwin replied that the Government's case was so overpowering that he could well understand the concern expressed by the Opposition coming from the other side of the House. It was slightly reminiscent of the Commons, he added.

As Lord Kaldor (Lab) rose to intervene, Lord Bellwin said that the Government Chief Whip, said it would be in accordance with the traditions of the House of Lords that the Opposition could make his case before the Opposition made theirs. He knew that feelings ran strongly on both sides but this legislation should be treated in the same way as other measures were treated.

Before the debate began, Lady Denington (Lab) presented a petition from the GLC praying that peers did not proceed with the proposal to cancel the 1985 elections.

Lord Bellwin, moving the second reading of the Bill, which has passed the Commons, said that despite all the noise, campaigns, publicity and propaganda by the seven authorities, they did not, in fact, run Britain's major cities. The GLC was, he said, "working for London" but it did not run London.

Nearly all local services essential to everyday life were not provided by the GLC. He included personal social services, hospitals, refuse collection, water, street cleaning and libraries. The borough councils mainly provided such services. They were chosen by the people. Boroughs also had most of the housing responsibilities.

Once transport had been removed the GLC would be responsible for less than 16 per cent of total spending on local services in London. Inevitably, therefore, the GLC found itself interfering with the functions of the boroughs and inventing unnecessary things to do.

It was thrashing around creating an enormous bureaucracy, speaking out on foreign policy, nuclear policy, police matters, things which had nothing to do with it. Much the same was true of the metropolitan county councils.

There were many worthy people doing worthy things on these councils. But these authorities had brought discredit on themselves. There was excessive and irresponsible spending on anti-abortion and other campaigns.

In three years, when prices would have risen by less than 20 per cent, the GLC's spending had doubled from £463m to £966m. While the rate of inflation in England had been less than 30 per cent, the GLC's rate had risen by a staggering 102 per cent.

The claim that he was acting out of political malice (he said) is hardly worthy of rebuttal.

Many London boroughs and metropolitan districts had been pressing for the abolition of these upper tier authorities for years. Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader, had once said two tiers of local government were not necessary, and that the "whole appalling show" should be axed.

That was exactly what the Government proposed. It was giving responsibility for the remaining functions of these councils to the boroughs and districts. So why the cries of anguish and the pretended outrage?

Polis which it was said proved that the proposal did not command support no doubt reflected partly the huge, expensive public relations, publicity campaigns full of distortion and gimmickry.

But despite all this misinformation there was growing evidence that thoughtful people were beginning to see what an opportunity for strengthening local government abolition would provide.

It was inevitable that opposition would be taken up by those groups already getting patronage by courtesy of the taxpayers.

But myth about what the services would suffer. But the boroughs and districts would receive additional rate support grant to help fund the services they would have to decide on the priorities. Democratically elected councillors would make these decisions, not Whitehall.

Much of the propaganda put out by the GLC had focused on the future of the voluntary organizations and scare stories had been spread that these bodies were coming to a sticky end. But the Government was powerfully committed to the work of voluntary bodies and its record was there for all to see.

The elimination of a whole tier of government would lead to savings. The new unitary authorities would be more economic because they would be closer to, more responsive and more accountable to those they would serve.

It was strongly to refuse the claims (he said) that the Bill in any way unconstitutional. We shall not implement the provisions concerning the suspension of elections until the principle of abolition itself has been debated and approved in the Commons. Should the main abolition Bill subsequently fail to pass into law, this Bill will restore the status quo.

The Bill was essential if abolition was to be achieved by April 1 1986. The provisions cancelling the elections could not wait for the main Bill.

There had been a lavish propaganda campaign suggesting that cancelling elections in place

time was unprecedented, but that was not so. It had been done in the 1963 and 1972 Local Government Acts.

Consideration had been given to the 11 month period after May 1985 with the choice between extending the term of office of serving councillors and drawing members from the lower tier. While serving councillors had no mandate for that time, bringing in councillors from the lower tier would give the boroughs and districts the opportunity to prepare for their new responsibilities.

Lord Hoon (L) said that alleged irresponsibility by the GLC was no justification for irresponsibility by the Government, when he moved an amendment to the Bill. He regarded this Bill as a dangerous precedent in that it seeks to give to non-elected bodies the powers of properly constituted councils, notes that it was set in the Conservative Party's election manifesto, and regarded it as an "introduction before Parliament has decided whether or not to abolish these councils."

The "introduction" which Lord Bellwin had detailed as coming from the GLC, he said, might be a reason for the over-reaction of the Government, but it could not be a justification for it.

He had put down the amendment, the introduction of this extraordinary Bill had grave and wide implications both for the country and the House of Lords.

In my view (he said) that from this debate and the vote on this amendment, the country will be able to judge how effective it is as a House as a modifying and balancing factor against the unwarranted exercise of power by what has been described as an elected dictatorship.

It had been suggested that the House of Lords was not sufficiently free from party and political manipulation by the executive of whatever political colour, to perform such a function effectively.

There were four serious, basic criticisms of the Bill: there was no precedent for what it sought to do; it was "in itself" it would be a dangerous precedent; it sought to do something which was constitutionally unacceptable; the Government did not have and never had had, an electoral mandate for it; and it went against the whole spirit and convictions of parliamentary practice known in this country.

It represented a good example of manipulation of the system by an elected dictatorship.

I should like to see with a Bill of this kind, it is our duty to make the executive pause and think again and we do that by exercising our influence as a brake. This House is hardly justified only on the basis that we improve legislation and nothing else: what we can do is exercise our influence by passing such amendments as I have proposed.

It is not a wrecking or delaying amendment (he said) it is an amendment calculated to make the Cabinet think again and save it, in a way, from itself.

If the House of Lords did that it would be showing that it still had power to influence the course of the executive: if the House failed to exercise that influence on such a Bill, it was hard to see any justification for its continued existence.

The Bill was constitutionally unacceptable and lay the Government open to the charges of the most blatant political chicanery in recent times.

It was an affront to Parliament to

## Hoon: Bill has grave and wide implications

Inquiry such a Bill before Parliament had actually decided whether or not to abolish these councils. Making such an assumption was the most enormous assumption to make in a democracy.

Lady Birk (Lab) for the Opposition, said the Bill was a dangerous precedent in that it seeks to give to non-elected bodies the powers of properly constituted councils, notes that it was set in the Conservative Party's election manifesto, and regarded it as an "introduction before Parliament has decided whether or not to abolish these councils."

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# Countering an adverse image

## ULSTER

A vigorous public relations programme by the Industrial Development Board to counter the adverse image of Northern Ireland was to be carried out, Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, said in the Commons, when moving the draft Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order which would allow the IDB to help house, industry, employment, agriculture and other services in the province.

He said the public relations campaign would include work by the IDB to help house, industry, employment, agriculture and other services in the province.

Prospects for this year were enhanced by the expansion of overseas economies, particularly the American, and the recent higher levels of interest being shown in Northern Ireland as a potential source for investment.

There were signs that the province was sharing in Britain's economic recovery and the electrical and instrument engineering industry had shown a rise of 22 per cent last year. But, unemployment remained a severe problem with a total average rate of 21.6 per cent in May, compared with the British average of 12.9 per cent.

This was reflected in a total public expenditure programme for 1984-85 of £4,032 for the province, which was a rise of £13m compared with 1983-84, primarily to enable it to be given to low and order, to industrial support and development and to housing.

The quota cut in milk production caused special difficulties for small farmers, of whom there were a higher proportion in Northern Ireland. Ministers had agreed that the "outgoing" scheme would allow up to 3 per cent of quota to be bought up in the Province, compared with 24 per cent in the rest of Britain.

The Belfast firm, Shorts, would be given £4.5m of Government assistance, but it was assumed that it would reach overall profitability in 1984-85.

In response to questioning by Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, about the future of the Lear Fan jet project, Mr Butler said real progress had been made towards getting a United States certificate.

Mr Archer had sought details on the prospects for the granting of a certificate and also an assurance that the aircraft would actually be assembled in Northern Ireland.

He said the House should be told what the company was committed to in return for £32m of public money. (He added) Is this another Elystan drama in the tradition of De Lorean?

Mr Butler said it was essential now that all resources, financial, management and others, were concentrated on achieving certification. There could be no certainty that certification could be achieved by next February despite the fact that certain breakdowns had occurred in the testing procedure, other tests had been successfully completed.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Parliamentary Pensions Bill, second reading. Housing and Building Control Bill, second reading. Local Government Bill, second reading. Local Government Bill, second reading. Local Government Bill, second reading.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolton, Lab) said he did not give up to-date figures on the coal stocks. He was going back to March? Every MP knows for years and years ministers irrespective of government, have given the latest figures within about a fortnight.

The truth is that Mr Walker knows that the stocks that he would reveal if he were to give a straight answer would show they are very much depleted. Stocks are going to be depleted even more now the railways in Nottinghamshire have decided not to carry the coal.

I have news for Mr Walker. At Ofgreave stocks are down to about a fortnight.

Mr Walker: He is right on Ofgreave because the object is to clear the stocks, and they will be cleared.

In February, Mr Skinner said there were only eight weeks stocks left.

Mr Anthony Bennet-Dark (Birmingham, Lab) said that, as the recent call by the NUM on the rail unions would make it difficult for power stations to operate, it was not an illegal use of industrial power to try and bring down an elected government. The time has come when somebody somewhere is going to have to leave the country to use the law to prevent these outrages.

Mr Bennet-Dark said that the unions had a vote. Out of 250 men at their yard 36 voted in support of the NUM.

# Coal stocks sufficient to last into next year

## COAL DISPUTE

Coal stocks at power stations, which stood at 23 million tonnes at the end of March, are being reduced by one million tonnes every three to four weeks, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, informed the Commons during exchanges on the dispute.

Mr Ray Mason (Barnsley, Central, Lab) questioned how the House could know Mr Walker was telling the truth. Mr Walker had been a partner with the Prime Minister in behind-the-scenes manipulating to isolate the miners' union, said the former Labour minister.

Mr Walker began the exchanges by giving coal stocks for the end of March, which he said were the most recently published figures. These showed pithead stocks at 21.7 million tonnes and stocks at the power stations at 23 million tonnes.

Mr Alfred Danks (Barnsley, Lab) said he was not sure of the latest figures. It is an act of deception on the part of the Government, he said, to withhold information we are entitled to have.

Mr Walker: At the present time, power station stocks, which I suppose are the most important, are being reduced at about one million tonnes every three to four weeks.

Mr Timothy Yee (Suffolk South, C) said the level of coal stocks is a source of great satisfaction and reflects credit on the management of the National Coal Board.

Mr Walker conveyed the appreciation of the House to those miners who have continued to work in the face of appalling and vicious intimidation.

Mr Walker: Over 50 pits are working at present and substantial quantities of coal are continuing to be produced.

Mr Mason: Why should Parliament believe these figures he has just given are accurate? How do we know the Secretary of State is telling the truth?

On May 14 he was asked by six Opposition MPs to intervene in the miners' dispute and he refused. Yet he knew, at that time the Prime Minister was manipulating behind the scenes to isolate the miners' union with a view to smashing the NUM.

Mr Walker was a partner to that manipulation, he said. He has misled the House. How does he answer that charge?

Mr Walker: We all understand Mr Mason's frustration problems and the manner in which he speaks on these occasions. We prefer him to speak in a more constructive manner.

These figures are in no way prepared by myself. They are official statistics. I have nothing to do with the figures published.

Mr Robert Askey (Cheshire, C) said that the Ofgreave works, which have been the subject of quite outrageous behaviour, do not belong to the NCB. They are fuel which has been paid for and is in the possession of the British Steel Corporation.

Mr Walker: It is staggering - the TUC having recommended guidance on picketing that there should be six people - that it was decided to have a mob of 6,000 people. Thanks to the police and the people working at Ofgreave every single lorry has got through.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolton, Lab) said he did not give up to-date figures on the coal stocks. He was going back to March? Every MP knows for years and years ministers irrespective of government, have given the latest figures within about a fortnight.

The truth is that Mr Walker knows that the stocks that he would reveal if he were to give a straight answer would show they are very much depleted. Stocks are going to be depleted even more now the railways in Nottinghamshire have decided not to carry the coal.

I have news for Mr Walker. At Ofgreave stocks are down to about a fortnight.

Mr Walker: He is right on Ofgreave because the object is to clear the stocks, and they will be cleared.

In February, Mr Skinner said there were only eight weeks stocks left.

Mr Anthony Bennet-Dark (Birmingham, Lab) said that, as the recent call by the NUM on the rail unions would make it difficult for power stations to operate, it was not an illegal use of industrial power to try and bring down an elected government. The time has come when somebody somewhere is going to have to leave the country to use the law to prevent these outrages.

Mr Bennet-Dark said that the unions had a vote. Out of 250 men at their yard 36 voted in support of the NUM.

Minister will be answering questions tomorrow (Tuesday) and on Thursday. I am sure she would be delighted if Mr Farry was called to ask a supplementary question.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolton, Lab) said he was personally aware of the secret messages? Is it not about time Ministers told the truth about how they conspired to manipulate the strike in a senseless vendetta against the rules of industrial relations constructively to stop unnecessary pit closures and thus bringing about a peaceful end?

Mr Walker said not one miner would be made compulsorily redundant.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Chipping Barnet, C) asked how many miners will be made compulsorily redundant if the NCB is allowed to implement its present plans?

Mr Walker: None.

Mr Edwin Currie (Derbyshire South, C) said he recognized the efforts of nearly 50,000 miners who have been working through the dispute? A large number of my constituents and others in Mr Dennis Skinner's Bolsover constituency are now owed up to £400 each. Will he take steps to ensure they get paid?

Mr Walker: I understand her view. One has admired those miners who have got to work despite intimidation on a considerable scale. I would be very quickly by an agreement whereby they can enjoy the substantial back pay available to them.

Mr Jack Dorman (Eslington, Lab) said he was owed £400 each. He said there were coal stocks sufficient to carry us through not only to the autumn but also into next year. Does he agree that is the present position? Is not the supply of coal stocks and a whole range of matters but, on present trends, that is the situation.

Mr Walker: At the present time stocks are running down at the rate of about one million tonnes every three to four weeks. On that basis, it will carry us through next year. It depends on the future supply of coal stocks and a whole range of matters but, on present trends, that is the situation.

Of course a miners' strike is bad for the economy and I hope those on strike will bear that in mind.

Mr Anthony Fawell (Stockport, C) said he was owed £400 each. He said there were coal stocks sufficient to carry us through not only to the autumn but also into next year. Does he agree that is the present position? Is not the supply of coal stocks and a whole range of matters but, on present trends, that is the situation.

Mr Walker: I have a large flow of correspondence coming into my office (Labouring) and I am sure that the miners' strike is a very serious consideration to either early redundancy payments for Mr Ian MacGregor or his deportation to America so that we can save this country millions of pounds which have been taken off the trading balance since the strike started?

Mr Giles Shaw, under Secretary of State for Energy, in relation to electricity generation he should recognize that the board has been able to maintain a, thoroughly effective supply despite all the disruption.

Mr David Nisbett (Coventry South East, Lab) said it is not the CEGB has spent over £200m on the Amsterdam spot market buying oil in the last 10 to 11 weeks. He said the summer has been a disaster for the winter but the coal requirement for power generation only drops by about one third in the summer months.

He is costing the taxpayer - working people - millions of pounds by trying to break the NUM by buying oil at a huge price.

Mr Shaw: He would be grateful that there is a generating system capable of withstanding the worst he can do.

Mr Walker: That is total nonsense about the armed forces. The Prime

script and is not being jogged by the Prime Minister or Mr Selwyn Gummer, Tory Party chairman?

Mr Walker: Both are close friends and I listen to anything they have to say. (Laughter).

Later, Mr Walker said each day more miners were returning to work and over 50 pits were still producing coal.

Nevertheless (he added), the present dispute is continuing to damage the coal industry's prospects and weaken the confidence of its customers.

The board is also increasingly concerned at the physical condition of individual collieries. To date employees have lost over £270m in wages as a result of the industrial action.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) said he was owed £400 each. He said there were coal stocks sufficient to carry us through not only to the autumn but also into next year. Does he agree that is the present position? Is not the supply of coal stocks and a whole range of matters but, on present trends, that is the situation.

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# Better pension rights for those who change jobs

## SUPERANNUATION

The Government is to introduce legislation to protect inflation frozen pensions of members of occupational pension funds who retire early or change jobs. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a Commons statement. His proposals, he said, would ensure that no artificial barriers were added to job mobility.

Mr Fowler said: At present just under 12 million people - about half the national work force - are building up occupational pension rights. That pension provision is of vital importance in retirement and yet in many cases people who change their jobs lose their pension rights as a result. In the words of the occupational pensions board "it remains a fact that at the moment many early leavers lose their pension rights."

The Government believes that his position should be reformed and that those who leave their employ-

ment before pension age are as much entitled to the complete package of rewards for their years of service as those who stay. It was for that reason that I convened a special conference on this problem last September and at the end of last year issued a consultation document on the question. The responses to that document showed a wide support for change and certainly no new arguments against.

Accordingly, the Government has decided to bring forward legislation, at the first possible opportunity, to correct the present injustice.

At present many people who change their jobs leave behind a pension which is basically frozen in cash terms and therefore loses value in the years of retirement. This provides the most fundamental complaint about the present arrangements.

I shall, therefore, introduce legislation to provide a new pension scheme for future early leavers at 5 per cent a year compound or in line with the rise in prices, whichever is

less, over the whole period from leaving to pension age.

This will have a beneficial effect not only for the person who leaves his pension with his old employer but also for the person who transfers it. The transfer value of those rights will be increased by this change. The House will know that I am currently consulting on proposals to give every early leaver a legal right to transfer.

In money purchase and average salary schemes we shall be requiring comparable treatment between leavers and stayers. We shall also be removing the age limit of 26 for entitlement to preservation so that anyone with five years' service in a scheme will be entitled to a preserved pension.

Although it is not practicable to legislate for improvements for those who have already left, I want these changes to come into effect as soon as possible. It is with this in mind that I am proposing legislation which will provide a new pension scheme for future early leavers at 5 per cent a year compound or in line with the rise in prices, whichever is

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## Whitehall brief

# High priestess in Rayner style

By Peter Heagerty

Whitehall has seen its heaviest turnover ever of permanent secretaries in the past three years as the post-war class of 1946-1948 have moved into retirement. There have been plenty of new faces to profile.

The latest, Miss Anne Mueller, aged 53, deputy secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, who is to become Second Permanent Secretary at the Management and Personnel Office on October 1, presents a particular problem.



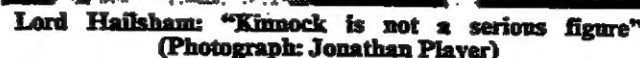
## Londoners urged to back GLC

A Socialist débâcle on Sunday would give President Karamanlis constitutional grounds to proclaim early general elections (not due until

In the last Euro elections which were held simultaneously with the general elections of 1981, Pasok scored 40 per cent of the total vote in the first against 48 per cent in the

The New Democracy's campaign exudes optimism, yet the party has not been free of trouble. For months it has been in the throes of a leadership struggle that was papered over to show unity during the current

election tomorrow. "The Government's plan to abolish the GLC and to prevent the democratic elections which should have taken place next May has obviously offended deeply against democratic values" he added.



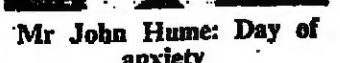
The Labour Party, if its utterances are to be believed, still hankers after leaving the Community altogether. The Liberal Party would sell British

## SNP's scorn for rivals

Mr George Leslie, the SNP vice-chairman said that opinion polls showed Mrs Ewing, who is defending her Highlands and Islands seat, was nine times better known than the others.

A private poll conducted by the party showed that most voters are concerned about those matters, rather than the remote and complicated issues involving a largely powerless European Parliament.

He is well known internationally and persuaded the republic's political leaders to set up the New Ireland Forum only to see divisions on interpreting its findings develop.



Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, said that he had three questions for Mr Neil Kinnoch, the Labour leader.

Mr Healey said the wasted summit might turn out to have been the last chance Western leaders had of avoiding a financial catastrophe.

## alist parties

assisting his campaign. They admit the result will be tight but as one worker put it: "Surely John Hume must be worth a few votes to us."

It is likely that Mr Hume will retain his seat though it will be the margin of his victory that everyone will examine and if

decline and unemployment without an increase in the Community budget or Britain joining the European Monetary System?

"How are you going to achieve coordinated economic policies in Europe when you want to dismantle the Community's institutions?"

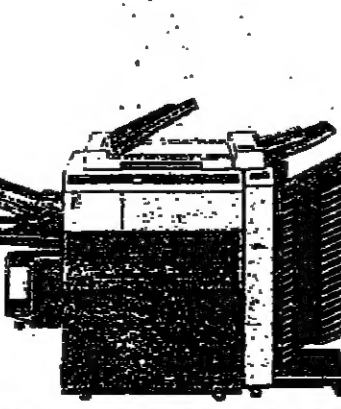
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## Pay strike by diplomats forces Israel to shut embassies worldwide

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel yesterday faced what an official described as "near total diplomatic paralysis" as its embassies throughout the world and the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, were shut by a 72-hour strike called to step up a bitter pay dispute with the Government.

The diplomats' strike, which came amid growing labour unrest in a country where inflation is at more than 400 per cent, threatened to disrupt today's visit by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General. Twenty-six senior officials have received back-to-work orders from the Government.

The 26 should be enough for the talks to proceed, but the UN leader will not be permitted to enter the Foreign Ministry and will have to conduct his meetings elsewhere. The Israelis he will be dealing with have been issued with union lapel badges stating that they have

been ordered to work during the strike.

Yesterday, angry members of the 800 Foreign Ministry staff, who are seeking pay parity with staff of the defence establishment, paraded outside the offices of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, carrying banners listing Israeli diplomats killed or wounded while serving abroad.

Until Thursday, no diplomatic mail will be sent, no cables will go in or out, the ministry gates will be picketed, no visas will be issued, and no telephone answered. The head of the Supreme Court, a former chief rabbi and a leading parliamentarian, were among the first affected when they were unable to obtain diplomatic passports for trips abroad.

The strike was the culmination of five months of increasingly acrimonious nego-

tations. The diplomats were demanding special compensation for their skills.

Israeli sources said the strike showed the extent of unrest inside the foreign service right up to the highest levels.

The diplomats' action coincided with the disclosure that Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, had told Israel last week that without a significant effort to solve the economic problems, and to lower the standard of living, American financial aid could be endangered.

According to Jerusalem sources, Mr Shultz told Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, in Washington last week that without an effort to reduce inflation, US aid would be more harmful than helpful to Israel. He praised the economic reform programme drawn up by the Government but complained that there had been little progress in carrying it out.



Victim: The body of Adnan Karake, bottom left, photographer of Beirut's Daily Star.

## Berlinguer dies after four days in coma

Padua (Reuters) - The Italian communist leader, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, who led his party away from Soviet influence but failed to bring it to power in Italy, died yesterday, after a stroke sent him into an irreversible coma.

Signor Berlinguer, who was 62, never recovered consciousness after collapsing with a brain haemorrhage on Thursday at a hotel in Padua after addressing a rally for his party's European election campaign.

Hopes for his survival faded steadily and by yesterday morning doctors said brain activity had ceased. His death at 12.45pm was announced by the Padua civil hospital and by Communist Party headquarters in Rome.

The death of Signor Berlinguer, a softly-spoken Sardinian who for 12 years led the largest Communist Party in Western Europe and Italy's second biggest party, touched a chord in most Italians. Even his political enemies hailed him as a man of integrity.

President Sandro Pertini, who had spent most of the past few days at the hospital, said he would take the body with him to Rome on the presidential plane for burial tomorrow.

The Pope sent condolences to the family and a Vatican statement described the Communist leader as "a man esteemed for his seriousness and his commitment". Tributes came also from the French, Spanish and Portuguese governments and Communist parties.

Signor Berlinguer's devoutly Catholic wife Letizia, his four children and his brother Giovanni were in an adjoining room at the hospital when he died. A priest was also present but did not see Signor Berlinguer.

Signor Berlinguer, who took over as party general secretary in 1972 from Signor Luigi Longo, launched out with fellow parties in several other countries in the 1970s on a course of greater independence from Moscow which became known as "Eurocommunism".

The Italian communists persisted with that course although the French Communist Party drifted back towards the Kremlin and the Spaniards were riven by internal feuds.

Signor Berlinguer failed in an attempt to achieve power in Italy through an "historical compromise" with the dominant Christian Democrats, who never allowed the Communists into government.

Obituary, page 16

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Although Senator Gary Hart will formally announce his candidacy, he has now tacitly conceded that Mr Walter Mondale will be the Democratic presidential nominee. So the time has come for Mr Mondale to turn his attention to the selection of a vice-presidential candidate to run with him in November. Ever since the assassination of John Kennedy and still more with later assassinations, and attempted assassinations, this choice has become critical.

It used to be enough for a presidential candidate to choose a running mate who would balance the ticket in terms of immediate electoral appeal. So a northerner would select a southerner, an easterner would prefer someone from the west, a Protestant might choose a Catholic - and a Catholic would certainly have a Protestant to run with him. But now such factors, while not unimportant, have become a secondary consideration.

The Vice-President is seen these days as the President-in-waiting. The chance that he might suddenly have to take over is regarded as much more than a remote possibility. So to have a convincing ticket a party needs to field two candidates who would not look out of place in the Oval Office.

## Goldwater followed the old rules

In the 1964 election, the first one after the assassination, Lyndon Johnson deliberately selected Hubert Humphrey as the man best qualified to succeed him "should that day come". Johnson would no doubt have defeated Senator Barry Goldwater in any case, but he made his victory absolutely certain by choosing Humphrey while Goldwater followed the old rules in picking a relatively obscure New York politician, William Miller.

In 1968 the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Mr Ed Muskie, was much more impressive than the Republican choice, Mr Spiro Agnew, which was one reason why Humphrey made up so much ground to run Mr Nixon so close. Four years later both parties muffed their selection of the second man, with the Republicans sticking to Mr Agnew, and Senator McGovern choosing a horse when it was discovered that Senator Eagleton had previously undergone electric shock treatment for depression. It was a lesson not lost on Mr Jimmy Carter who took great care in 1976 to pick a running mate in Mr Mondale who looked more convincing than President Ford's choice of Senator Robert Dole, who had not then become the considerable figure in Republican politics that he is now.

It was even more important for Mr Reagan, seeking the presidency at the age of 69 in 1980, to have someone who seemed capable of taking over if the need arose. That was why he picked Mr George Bush, not because he had appreciated Mr Bush's attacks on him during the primary campaign.

## Priority to choose someone credible

So, since the death of John Kennedy, only in 1968 has the party with the weaker vice-presidential candidate won the election - and then only just. It follows that Mr Mondale's first priority should be to have someone who would look credible as a potential President. This rules out the Rev. Jesse Jackson; the United States is not ready for a black President. Does it also rule out a woman?

Not automatically. The United States would be ready to have a woman as President. But to put a woman on the ticket for the sake of novelty or just to capture the woman's vote would be disastrous. The critical question is whether the person is someone to whom the convention might reasonably turn as presidential candidate if Mr Mondale's plane were to crash as it flew into San Francisco.

The woman most frequently mentioned as a vice-presidential possibility, Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, a Congresswoman from New York, is a person of great charm with an independent mind. But she does not yet pass that test.

The person who does most obviously is Senator Hart, and there is much to be said for a candidate choosing his nearest rival, as Mr Reagan did in 1980. Perhaps in this instance relations between the two men may be too bad, or Senator Hart may not be keen to join what does not look a hopeful enterprise. But Mr Mondale needs above all a political heavy-weight.

## 35 killed as Beirut shelling intensifies

Mr Rashid Karami's prime ministerial optimism is wearing rather thin. Yesterday, just 24 hours after he had blithely assured journalists that "security and stability will soon be restored", shells again exploded around the Parliament building in Beirut while Assembly

members inside were solemnly debating the programme of the new "National Unity" Government.

By late afternoon there was heavy shelling all over Beirut. Thirty-five people were killed and 150 wounded, yesterday. Shia Muslim militias, nomi-

nally under the control of the new Minister of Justice were accused of firing multiple rocket launchers into the Christian-controlled eastern suburbs. Government troops on the Christian side were blamed for shells that fell on Hamra in the west.

## Trudeau exits with guns blazing

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, has made his exit from the international stage in appropriate fashion: with guns blazing.

Canadian newspapers gave front-page treatment yesterday to a sizzling argument between the Prime Minister and President Reagan at the London summit over dealing with Moscow.

The argument culminated in

Mr Reagan taking off his glasses and, apparently stung by Mr Trudeau's criticisms, telling him: "Damn it, Pierre, I have said everything. We have even faced empty chairs... what the hell more can I do to get those [Soviets] back to the table? You're telling me, we haven't done it."

On returning to Ottawa, Mr Trudeau did not dispute the account by Mr Donald Reagan, the US Treasury Secretary, but added detail. He said that he replied to President Reagan:

"For heaven's sake, Ron, do a bit more." Asked whether Mr Reagan had given him a "dressing down", Mr Trudeau replied testily: "Tell them they are flared." Then, apparently referring to people on the president's team:

"The flare-up represented a fitting farewell by Mr Trudeau, who will soon step down as Prime Minister and leader of Canada's Liberal Party."

He has been Prime Minister for more than 15 years.

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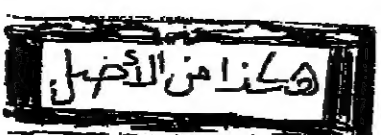
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## Honduras aims to cut American training of Salvadorean troops

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

Honduras is renegotiating its military treaty with the United States under which Salvadorean soldiers are trained in Honduras by American special forces alongside local troops.

The Honduran army is concerned that far more Salvadoreans than Hondurans are passing through the regional military training centre at Puerto Castilla on the north coast.

Honduras still regards El Salvador as a potential enemy after a short but bitter war in 1969 which leaves a border dispute unresolved.

The training centre was established a year ago as a means for American Green Berets to train the Salvadorean army without increasing the number of US military advisers in El Salvador itself, which is limited by Congress to 55.

There are 150 US advisers at the centre which, although it is technically owned by the Hondurans, was built with \$5.3m (£3.8m) of US funds earmarked for military assistance to El Salvador.

Last year, 1,500 Salvadorean soldiers were trained there on six-week counter-insurgency courses, compared with 700 Hondurans. A US military official said a similar proportion of trainees was planned this year.

General Walter Lopez, the chief of the new Honduran armed forces, said he wanted to reverse these proportions. He said negotiations were taking place with US Embassy officials in Tegucigalpa in an atmosphere of "complete harmony".

General Lopez, a hero of the 1969 war, took control of the armed forces from General Gustavo Alvarez two months ago in a barracks coup supported by young officers. General Alvarez has been criticized since for making important decisions without consulting his officer corps or taking genuine account of the best Honduran interests in his close collaboration with the Americans over how to deal with the perceived military threat from Nicaragua.

A senior Honduran officer said the problem of the disproportionate number of Salvadoreans at the centre had concerned officers from the outset. With the change of command of the armed forces "the moment was considered opportune to revise the arrangement".

The Foreign Minister, Señor Edgardo Paz Barrios said: "We think it is time to reevaluate the situation. A fundamental principle of the Contadora peace negotiations in the area of Central American security is to reestablish the military equilibrium broken by the excessive armament of Nicaragua."

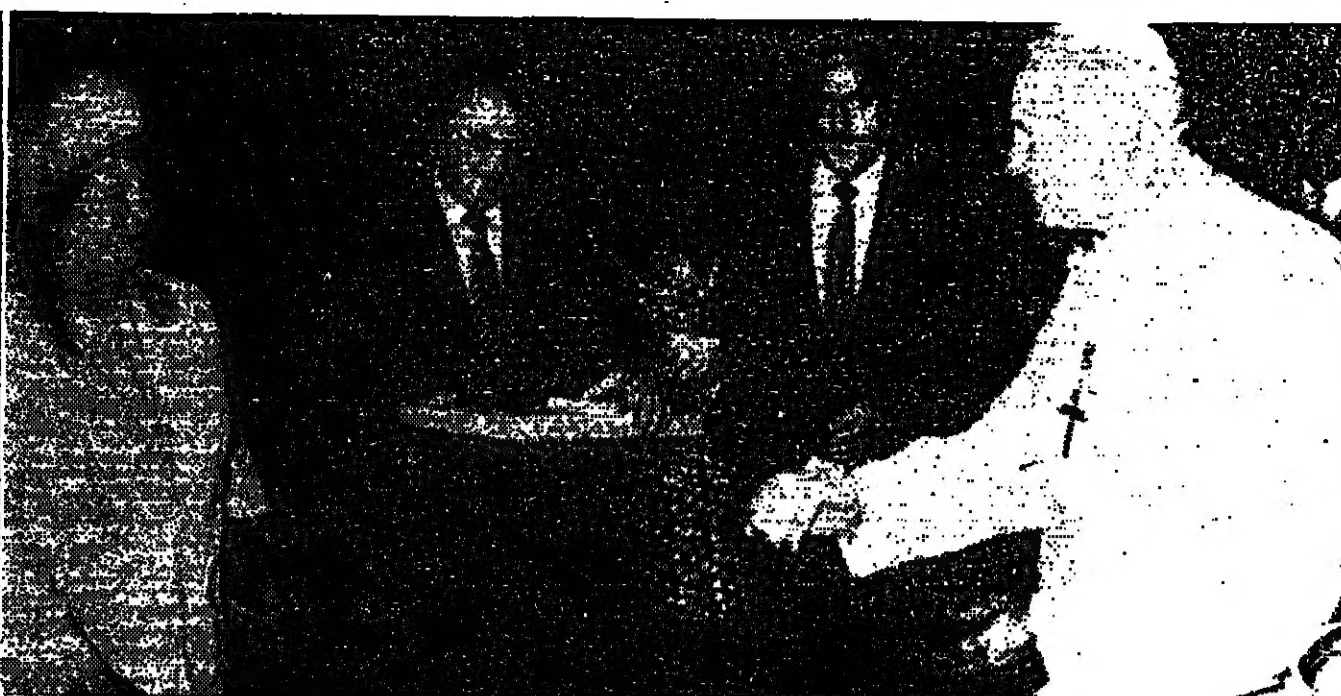
"But we do not want this regional imbalance to become even more accentuated by the presence of a technically superior army facing Honduras in El Salvador, especially while we have not resolved the border question."

A peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador was not signed until 1980, 11 years after the war. Since then, regular talks have failed to resolve disputed sovereignty over several *bolsones*, or pockets of border territory. If the matter is not settled by next year, it will be referred to the international court at The Hague.

Some observers in Honduras say the Government's real aim in renegotiating the Salvadorean issue at the centre is to press the Salvadorean Government to reach a settlement of the border question this year.

However, despite a mutual wariness between the two countries, their armies have been cooperating in security operations to drive leftwing Salvadorean guerrillas out of the *Bolsones* and over the past two weeks Salvadorean, Honduran and American troops have taken part in joint manoeuvres.

The manoeuvres ended on Thursday with an airborne assault by 730 paratroops of the three armies on an airstrip built by US army engineers near the Nicaraguan border.



Papal audience: The Pope handing Mrs P. W. Botha a medal as her husband (left) and Mr P. W. Botha watch.

## Pope meets Botha but condemns apartheid

Rome (Reuters) - The Vatican condemned the policy of apartheid yesterday, shortly after the Pope met Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa, and Mr P. W. Botha, his Foreign Minister.

A statement, issued in an unusual procedure soon after the two South African leaders left Vatican City, reiterated that the Roman Catholic Church considered apartheid contrary to Christian principles and human dignity.

The Pope talked with the two for 25 minutes in his private study, a Vatican spokesman said, without giving details.

The statement also re-

affirmed Vatican support of independence for Namibia which South Africa administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

"As is noted, the Pope receives heads of state, of government and political personalities of different regimes that request to be received," the statement said. "Such meetings, while they do not mean per se approval of the politics that a government follows, offer the occasion to make known the point of view of the Holy See and the Church on specific questions."

Vatican sources called the statement firm, and said it was released to make it unequivocally clear that the audience should not be interpreted as approval of South African policy.

Last week the South African Anglican leader, Bishop Desmond Tutu, appealed to the Pope not to receive Mr Botha because the meeting might lead to a credibility to apartheid.

The United Democratic front, the multiracial alliance of some 400 organizations opposed to the Government, had also appealed to the Pope not to receive the South African visitors.

The Vatican statement said the Holy See's support for

Namibian independence was well known and pointed out that the Pope publicly supported independence in an address to diplomats last January. It said the Vatican understood the problems of the region, including guerrilla warfare and tension with "African people obviously opposed to any form of colonialism and racial discrimination".

It noted that the Roman Catholic church in South Africa had spoken out against apartheid, saying it was "against the Christian principle of equal dignity of all men".

Mr Nujoma said that the detentions were further evidence that South Africa was not serious about granting independence to Namibia. He said that the arrests took place less than a week after Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, had assured European leaders that he and other exiled Swapo leaders could visit the territory in safety.

One of the Swapo officials arrested had just returned from peace talks in Zambia. "It is illogical to think that the South Africans are genuine when they say they are prepared to grant independence to Namibia", he said.

Mr Nujoma called on the international community to impose sanctions against South Africa. He will press this case when he visits the United Nations later this week.

The arrests will be raised by Mr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who is in Rome for talks with the South African Prime Minister and Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Crocker's talks were arranged before the arrests and are expected to concentrate on Namibian independence.

## Swapo chief deplores arrest of 37 leaders

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

South Africa's arrest of 37 Swapo leaders was condemned yesterday by Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the guerrilla organization, who is visiting Washington.

Mr Nujoma said that the detentions were further evidence that South Africa was not serious about granting independence to Namibia. He said that the arrests took place less than a week after Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, had assured European leaders that he and other exiled Swapo leaders could visit the territory in safety.

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## Contadora group devises plan for peace

San Salvador (Reuters) - The foreign ministers of the four-nation Contadora group have wound up a Central American tour aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis in the region.

The ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela gave President Jose Napoleon of El Salvador a document containing recommendations for implementing a 21-point Contadora peace plan approved earlier this year.

El Salvador was the final leg of the two-day tour which took them to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala.

The 56-page document is based on reports of three special commissions set up in January. It includes recommendations for agreement on arms reduction, removal of foreign forces from the region, human rights and pluralistic democracy. The Foreign Ministry of Venezuela Señor Isidro Morales Paul, said.

As the tour ended, the Contadora ministers admitted that the five Central American

nations could not agree on all points of the plan and in those cases the document tried to include all views of the parties concerned.

A letter accompanying the document said: "Our major goal was to achieve a just balance that satisfies all of the parties involved in the complex Central American panorama." It did not specify what the points of disagreement were but diplomatic sources said they concerned the military balance in the area.

Nicaragua has defended its military buildup in the face of attacks by US-backed rebels on its northern and southern borders.

The document also provides for the participation of third parties in the Contadora process. According to the sources, that would allow Cuba and the United States to be involved.

The ministers, who returned to Panama on Sunday, will now work to get the parties to sign a regional peace accord before elections in the United States and Nicaragua in November.

## Basque flag protest adds to tension

From Our Correspondent, Madrid

A Spanish senator who admitted that he took a Basque flag from the army museum here has added to tensions between military men and Basque nationalists by telling a cheering crowd in the northern town of Andacola that the flag "won't go back to where it was held prisoner for 40 years".

Senator Joseba Elizegi of the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), a former commander of a Basque unit which fought against General Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil War, made his remarks at celebrations marking "Basque soldiers day" on Sunday.

The senator also alluded to long-term nationalist aims of uniting the Spanish Basque country with the Basque region across the French border to form a single independent country.

The president of the autonomous Basque region, Señor Carlos Garaikotxea, also made remarks at the meeting which can be expected to anger some members of the military establishment. The Basque leader, from the province of Navarre, reiterated the PNV's claim that Navarre, a separate autonomous region in Spain is part of Euzkadi, the Basque country. He refused to comment on Senator Elizegi's decision to take the flag from the army museum.

## Argentina gets backing of Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

President Alfonsín of Argentina and Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Prime Minister, are expected to reassure each other of mutual support on the Falklands and Gibraltar during Señor Alfonsín's official visit which began here yesterday.

Nevertheless, observers said, other problems are expected to dominate the talks, primarily those arising from the recent restoration of democracy in Argentina after seven years of military rule and that country's massive foreign debt.

The three-day visit, and a subsequent unofficial trip constitute the Argentine head of state's first journey abroad since he was elected last November. The president, aged 57, will leave Madrid on Wednesday and continue to the north western region of Galicia to visit the home town of his grandparents.

King Juan Carlos greeted the president and his wife in Madrid. Last night the Spanish king and queen were hosting a formal dinner.

● **BRITISH REPLY:** The Foreign Office yesterday replied to Argentine criticism of British "inflexibility" over the Falklands by pointing out that the Government had publicly expressed its readiness to take part in official talks on normalizing relations between London and Buenos Aires.

## Amritsar witness puts death toll at 1,000

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

According to a report by a witness which has just come out of the Sikh's holy city of Amritsar, more than 1,000 people have died in the fight for control of the Golden Temple.

Mr Brahma Chellaney, aged 26, a reporter for Associated Press, stayed in Amritsar after the rest of the foreign reporters were ordered out of Punjab by the authorities. In a telephone call from the city yesterday he reported that, according to police and military sources, 800 militants and 200 troops died in the operation.

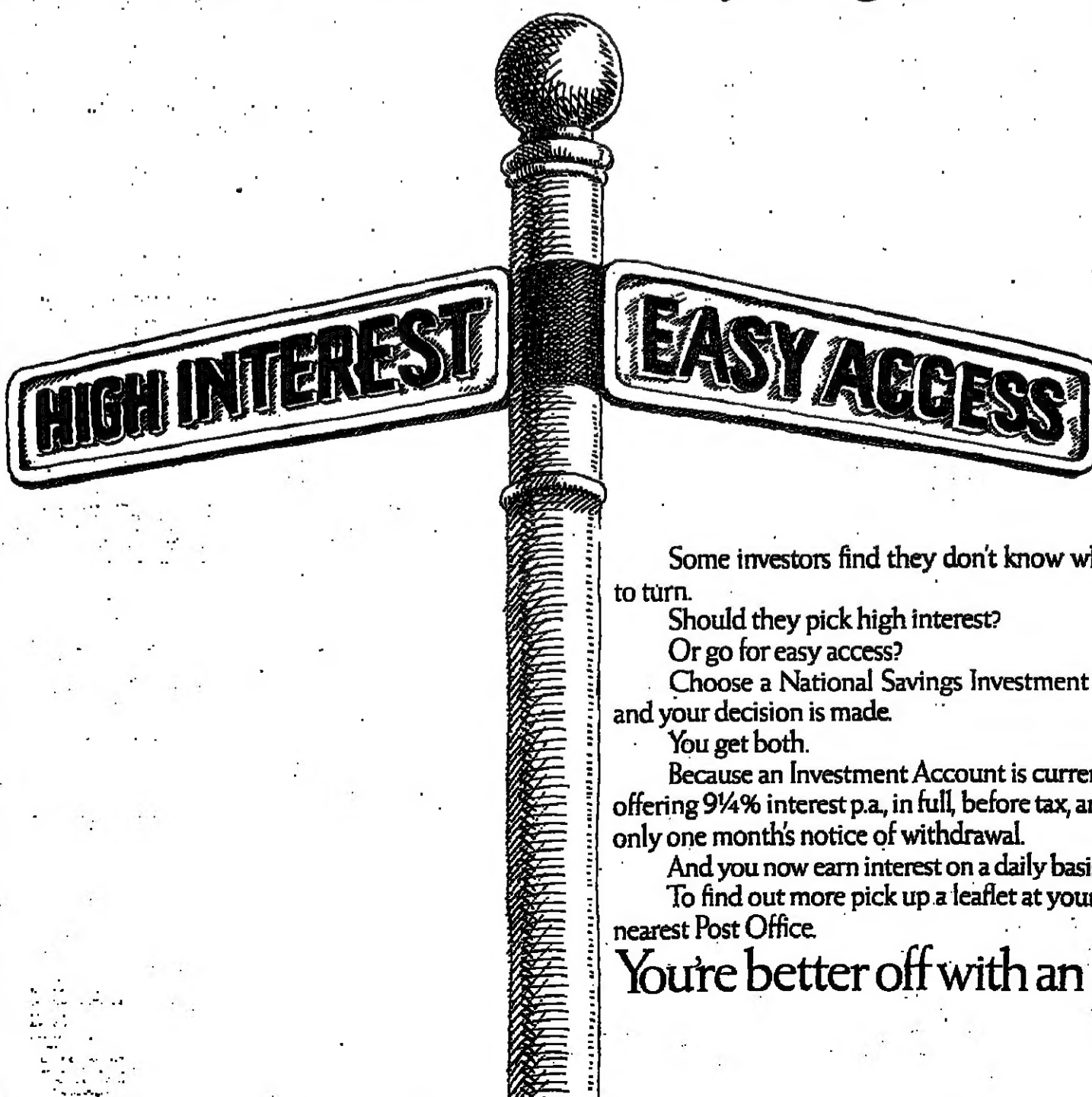
Mr Chellaney added that 780 cremations have taken place, with bodies being carried away on rubbish lorries, and burnt 30

at a time because of the shortage of wood.

He also reported that during the week-long curfew inflicted on the city by the authorities, which was tightly enforced, six people starved to death because they were not able to get out to buy food.

● **BANK CLOSED:** Angry Sikhs forced a bank to close in Kent yesterday as a mark of respect for their dead colleagues in Amritsar. About 25 Sikhs told the Punjab National Bank in Gravesend that they would draw out all their money, about £1m, if the manager did not comply with their request for a 24-hour closure.

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Where living within the law is no protection

## Nimeiry's regime alienates even his allies

With opposition to his rule mounting on all sides, President Nimeiry decreed a state of emergency on April 29. Since then, hundreds of people have been arrested, lashed and imprisoned. In the second of two articles on the crisis in Sudan, a correspondent looks at the current wave of repression.

Last month in Khartoum a man was sentenced to death for committing adultery. This was the first death sentence although dozens of men and women have been sentenced to up to 100 lashes, combined with a year in prison and fines of up to Sudan £1,000 (about £535) for the same offence. Adultery in Sudan means sexual intercourse between two people, whether married or single, who are not married to one another.

### THE SUDAN part 2

Living inside the law is in itself no protection today for nobody knows what that law is until somebody is sentenced for a previously unknown offence. The frequent assurances, including those from ministers, judges and President Gaafar Nimeiry himself, that non-Muslims, whether Sudanese or foreign, were allowed to possess alcohol for their own consumption, are now clearly empty ones. Since alcohol was banned last September Sudanese non-

Muslims, mostly southerners, have been vulnerable to arrest on drinking charges. Hundreds of the usually poor southerners who throng northern towns have been lashed on the order of judges who were often members of the extreme right-wing Muslim Brotherhood.

The criticism on many lips in Khartoum is: "This is not Islam." Devout Muslims have been horrified and deeply offended by what they describe as not only an attack on the people but also on their religion.

President Nimeiry said last week that he wanted the People's Assembly (Parliament) to consider changes which would make the constitution more Islamic and endorse human rights. But under Sharia (Islamic) law punishments are strictly controlled. Lashings are intended for humiliation rather than pain. The offence of stealing public property should not be punishable by amputation. Yet the first two men to suffer "cross amputation" - of the right hand and the left foot - in Khartoum on May 21 had been found guilty of stealing power lines from the national grid.

The limbs of the men were amputated the day after their case hearing, as the 12 emergency courts in Khartoum are instructed to deliver and carry out sentence as quickly as possible.

Defendants are not allowed to have a lawyer or to appeal against sentence. The court is chaired by a judge and two



Happier days: President Nimeiry, left with President Mubarak of Egypt in 1982.

members of the Army, security or police forces.

This new departure outraged an already discontented population and caused concern as far away as Cairo and Washington, where President Nimeiry has his staunchest allies. Cairo's support has been visibly less enthusiastic since the imposition of Sharia last September, say informed

sources. President Hosni Mubarak's Government has despite an outward show of support, been trying hard to exert a moderating influence, both in northern and southern affairs, on its unpredictable ally.

Egyptian military support, for example, has been much less significant than has been claimed in Khartoum, or by

southern rebels. Sources say that this assistance concentrates on air defence systems and involves fewer than 100 men.

Washington's position is perhaps less clear and is often described by insiders as "confused". Considering Sudan's great strategic value as the guardian of Egypt's flank, as the crucial barrier between Libya and Ethiopia and as oil routes, the United States has poured support into Khartoum, making it one of the biggest recipients of American aid. After the March 16 bombing of Omdurman, for which Khartoum, Cairo and Washington all blamed Libya, although significantly, the aid was not suspended.

But the most important blow to the underground has come with the arrest of Mr Bogdan Lis, 31-year-old worker and a founding member of the Solidarity strike committee in the protest wave of August 1980.

His arrest ranks along with that of Mr Zdzislaw Romaszewski and Mr Wieslaw Fraszyniak, a serious setback. Mr Lis was the Gdansk representative on the leadership of the underground and there now remains only one fugitive leader, Mr Zdzislaw Bukaj, who was an important figure in the Solidarity strike.

## Polish police swoop on dissidents

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish police, who arrested one of Solidarity's key fugitive leaders at the weekend, appear to have stepped up their actions against the underground opposition ahead of crucial local elections next Sunday.

Reports from Solidarity sympathisers indicate that the police have been detaining dozens of Poles with suspected underground connections, checking printing houses, raiding apartments where posters and pamphlets were stored and election boycott could be stored and warning known activists that they are under observation.

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Although Mr Lech Walesa, the former chairman of Solidarity and Nobel peace laureate, insists that others will spring up to take the place of Mr Lis, it is clear that the security police have penetrated much of the local underground cell. The election boycott campaign was

expected to be particularly strong in Gdansk and the other Baltic ports.

Both the authorities and Solidarity are hailing the local council elections on June 17 as a vital test of strength. If more than 60 per cent register their vote, the Government will no doubt hail it as a turnout as an example of popular legitimacy. If fewer than 60 per cent vote then the underground will hail the turnout as a sign of passive opposition to the Government and policies of General Jaruzelski.

The decision of Poland's leading dissident, Mr Jacek Kuron, to go on hunger strike from yesterday may be connected with the elections. Friends of the family say that Mr Kuron has become depressed about the slow progress in the cases of the Solidarity 11 - they are facing charges of preparing to overthrow the state by force - but the hunger strike may also have some tactical effect.

If he sticks to his refusal to eat he will reach a critical condition at about the time when the Government announce a victory at the polls.

Defence lawyers had speculated that the Government might be ready to release the Solidarity 11 soon after the local council elections as a gesture of generosity at the moment of "triumph". Mr Kuron's hunger strike would complicate the situation and might embarrass the authorities.

## Zimbabwe chief to be given hero's burial

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Chief Rekayi Tangwena, the tribal leader most closely associated with Zimbabwe's independence struggle, died on Sunday, aged 74, after suffering a stroke at a hotel in Nyanga, a tourist resort in the area for which he fought after it was reclassified for white occupation only. He will be buried at Hero's Acre on the outskirts of Harare.

Chief Tangwena, a lean, distinguished-looking figure whose tribal regalia was a leopard skin, was brought before the Rhodesian courts on several occasions for staying on white land. Although his right to occupation was upheld in the High Court, the authorities moved in, destroying huts and seizing cattle. The chief appealed to the Queen when the Smith administration confiscated his land in the 1970s. He wrote to her asking "Can the Queen agree to be moved to Italy?"

He is credited with helping Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Edgar Tekere, at the time the top men in the Zanu nationalist movement, to escape across the border to Mozambique from where they successfully prosecuted the guerrilla war. In 1975 Chief Tangwena was forced to move to Mozambique with his people.

At independence he was appointed to the Senate.

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**BARCLAYS PRIME ACCOUNT**

## Marcos orders arrest of price profiteers

From Keith Dalton, Manila

After three days of frenzied panic buying left many supermarket shelves bare, 400 price-watch teams fanned out across the Philippines yesterday to arrest hoarders and profiteers charging inflated prices for basic commodities.

The price of 10 basic goods under Government price control increased by an average of 12 per cent at the weekend but artificial shortages and overpricing were reported throughout Manila. Goods not covered by government price control increased by an average of 10 per cent.

The price rises came after Wednesday's 22 per cent devaluation of the peso, the third devaluation in 12 months. That prompted a 25 per cent increase in petroleum products the next day which caused immediate increases in almost all food and consumer goods not covered by price controls.

The owners of five stores closed on Saturday for "overpricing and profiteering" face a maximum fine of ₱780 and up to five years' imprisonment.

Seventeen service station owners who closed early last week to avoid selling petrol to motorists at the old price could be fined ₱5,900 and lose their operating licences.

The present round of price increases, the most severe since the Second World War, began four days after the May 14 parliamentary election when President Marcos imposed an 8 per cent increase in petroleum products.

With the latest price increase the cost of petroleum products has jumped 33 per cent in three weeks.

Wage levels have not kept up with the rising costs which are expected to lead to an inflation rate higher than the 40 per cent recorded in April.

## Tamils free lecturer in jail raid

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

Four Tamil rebels armed with machine guns snatched Mrs Mirnala Nithiyannantha, university lecturer, from Batticaloa prison in eastern Sri Lanka on Sunday night while the Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulthumudali, was inspecting security arrangements in the district.

Mrs Nithiyannantha and a Roman Catholic priest, Father Aparanman Singarayar were to have faced trial in Colombo High Court on Friday on charges of aiding and harbouring Tamil rebels who stormed a police station in the north, killing five constables.

Mrs Nithiyannantha and Father Singarayar broadcast appeals over the state radio on May 13 to rebels who had kidnapped the American couple Mr and Mrs Stanley Allen to release them for humanitarian reasons. The Allens were freed two days later.

Mrs Nithiyannantha's husband, who is a doctor, was among 40 prisoners detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act who were snatched from Batticaloa prison on September 23 by rebels who were later identified as belonging to the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam.

On that occasion Father Singarayar is said to have refused to join in the jailbreak because he wanted to establish his innocence in court, while Mrs Nithiyannantha was left behind as she was in the female cells which the rebels did not enter.

In an official version of Sunday's events, Mr Douglas Livanage, Secretary at the Ministry of State, said six or seven people, some of whom were dressed as prison guards and some who were armed with revolvers, arrived at Batticaloa jail on Sunday night in two vehicles. They said that they had brought a remand prisoner for admission once inside they overpowered two prison guards and went to the female prisoners' cells.

He said Mrs Nithiyannantha, seeing them she allegedly said "I am here". Her decision to escape could have been due to the fact that her trial is due to begin on Friday.

Correspondents censored: Foreign correspondents were brought under the scope of extremely strict and wide-ranging censorship yesterday under emergency regulations.

## Prisoners of conscience



Turkey: Pasa Uzun

By Caroline Moorehead

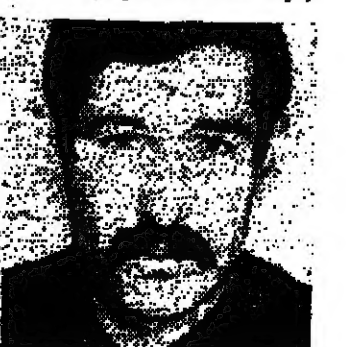
A founder member of a Kurdish cultural and youth association, detained since 1979, is one of the growing number of Turkish political prisoners to be subjected to torture. Mr Pasa Uzun, a trainee teacher aged 31, is reported to have been tortured repeatedly in Diyarbakir Military Prison where he has been held for the past five years. He is said to be in very poor health after an extended hunger strike.

Mr Uzun was a student at a teachers' training institute in Konya when he was arrested together with 200 other members of the Progressive Democratic and Cultural Association (DDKD), which had been legal until its proscription under martial law early in 1979.

During the opening hearing of the trial in November 1980 Mr Uzun delivered a 16-page statement, as a result of which he is said to have been severely tortured.

At later trials the DDKD defendants were joined by about 425 other detainees, all charged in connection with alleged Kurdish separatist activities.

No sentence is known to have been passed on Mr Uzun. But it is known that his torture has included suspension by his feet over a period of 22 days.



Mr Pasa Uzun: "Severely tortured"



THE ARTS

Galleries in Venice

Myth taking on the cloak of reality

La Biennale

Giardini del Castello/  
Magazzini del Sale

Le Arti a Vienna

Palazzo Grassi

It is primarily the business of the Venice Biennale to be there, every two years; that it should be good as well is an unlooked-for bonus. Its contents, like those of a film festival, cannot be better than what is actually being done around the world, and most likely, for all sorts of reasons, political, aesthetic and modish, it will be far worse than the best. As a whole, it is apt to seem uncritical, lacking any real central control (each country picks the contents of its own pavilion), but for this very reason it is an ideal way of testing the water.

There is a theme pavilion for each Biennale, but any connection between the theme chosen by the organising body and the individual national exhibits is virtually coincidental, and so, if one seems to see a widespread tendency of any kind, it is likely to be because it is in fact there, rather than because a small group of theorists think it ought to be.

Since Venice is, after all, in Italy, it may not come as too much of a surprise that the main theme in the central pavilion, exemplified largely though not entirely by Italian painters, is "Art on Art", or in other words the sort of Pittura Colta I was writing about in London last week: works of art which take as their starting-point other works of art, either by assuming a style of the past or by varying a specific painting or sculpture.

There is an historical section, very distinguished: Picasso working over Velasquez, Duchamp putting a mouse-tail on the *Mona Lisa*, a roomful of the later, long-dispersed baroque and Metaphysical works of de Chirico (as well as of his less-known but in many ways more interesting brother Carlo Savinio), and some wonderful Carras like his masterpiece of the Giottoque *Le figlie di Loh*.

Thus fortified, we continue, with dozens of present-day artists who mostly take their models much straighter, all the way to literal copy and detailed pastiche. Many of these are Italian (including several from the Edward Tottah show in London, the rest being in evidence instead at the open entry section at the Magazzini del Sale, but there is a scattering of Britons, such as Christopher Leher and Peter Greenaway, plus a few Americans, French etc.

So far, it is only a theory, and a home-grown Italian theory at that. One may like the works which spring from or chime with theory, or may think that they are just, as one conceptual artist said to me, "all that irrelevant nonsense" (I have no overall view: some of the artists look pretty good,

and I even found myself warming a bit to Gérard Garouste, who at least has a genuine flair for baroque composition on a large scale, while others suggest a peculiarly noxious mixture of emptiness, pretension and sheer laziness.) However, nonsense it may be, but a quick whisk round the other pavilions shows that it is by no means irrelevant to what is going on all over the world right now.

This looking towards the past, and approaching the question of art by way of other art, seems to be the principal resort of artists as the tide of Zeitgeist neo-expressionism recedes (the solitary representative of Zeitgeist styles, Penck in the West German pavilion, already looks a little dated and quaint).

And it is not by any means just frivolous Italians painting androgynous youths. The East German pavilion is probably the most hard-hitting, with a lot of very grim paintings full of savagery, violence and anguished protest at man's inhumanity to man. But, even there, the starting-point is frequently the art of the Renaissance or the baroque - Werner Tübke has looked closely at Breughel and Bosch, Dieter Weidenbach knows a thing or two about Dürer, and Arno Rink must be steeped in Veronese and Caravaggio as well as (more dubiously) Dali. And the title of this collection is, even more significantly, "The Actuality of Myth".

But, all over the Giardini you can find variations on the same: an Israeli who dissects and discusses old masters or enlarges details of Monet; a Greek whose painting vaguely reworks Renaissance drawings in garish colours; a Colombian (Luis Caballero) whose painfully bloody scenes of torture and carnage are painted with a flair and intensity which do not betray the evident models in Titian and Tintoretto; a group of Japanese whose abstract brush-drawings and elegant glided wood assemblages play exquisite variations on classic national themes.

One might frivolously suggest that the Biennale's other theme is (to borrow the title of a show currently touring Britain) "The Forgotten Fifties". I doubt whether Dufrenoy is deliberately harking back to his own past in the French pavilion's rather pathetic evidence of an apparently spent talent, or that the artists in the tulle-draped Hungarian pavilion deliberately mean to invoke the shade of Oliver Messiaen, but that particular tone is much in evidence. Most tellingly so when the work shown really dates from the Fifties, as in the Spanish pavilion's retrospective tribute to Antoni Clavé, which does well to remind us of his continuing talent.

The Russians, too, unexpectedly, manage to hit the nail of this year's show firmly on the head with a major retrospective of Alexander Tyshler (1898-1980), whose wistful blue-toned paintings of folk heroes and theatrical figures have their own faded Fiftish charm, and a group of astonishing futurist paintings from the early Twenties by Georgi Yakulov, including a stunning variation of the lion-attack,



Fortifying masterpiece of the Giottoque: Carrá's *Le figlie di Loh* (1919) in the Biennale's central pavilion

ing-a-horse theme painted for an artists' taste of the time which might have been designed expressly for the theme pavilion just yesterday.

Naturally, many of the most impressive national shows go off in their own directions. The Finns strike lucky twice with a selection of Kain Tapper's wonderfully strong, sensitive wood sculptures, abstracts which yet call to mind bones and stones textured by wind and weather (Tapper, disgracefully little known, occupies Finland, is undoubtedly one of Europe's very best sculptors), and Carl-Erik Ström's photographs of an edible snail's improbable adventures, which ought to be insufferably cute but achieve instead an immaculate semi-surrealist cool.

Norway's artful 73-year-old primitive, Bendik Riis is also a pleasure to meet, like Argentina's even more artful manipulator of primitive styles and themes, Antonio Seguí. And in the free-entry section at the Magazzini I especially liked the strange sculptures of Helen Chadwick, who covers wood constructions with photographic images to memorable and ghostly effect.

But I have kept the best for last. It is pleasing to relate that the triumph of the Biennale has been the British pavilion, devoted entirely to Howard Hodgkin: the work itself looks even

stronger than one might expect. It is immaculately hung, and the British Council's presentation, documentation and even publicity cannot be faulted. It may sound lukewarm to say that this is a triumph, above all, of sheer professionalism, but, in a context of hopeless amateurism and sheer incompetence, one can hardly think of higher praise.

That show, suitably augmented, will be coming to London next year, to the reopened Whitechapel Art Gallery. Alas, we shall have no chance to see the incredible show at the Palazzo Grassi (open, like the rest of the Biennale, until early September). The Arts in Vienna from the Secession to the Fall of the Habsburg Empire. This is an impossible dream of the next-to-ideal show: more than 2,000 pieces, taking in every aspect of Jugendstil painting and decorative arts, as strong in the known masterpieces of Klimt, Schiele, Hoffmann, Moser and other big names as in the most obscure painters and designers and decorators.

Perhaps it is excessive, but the excess itself is sublime. Even if you cannot bear modern art of any description, this show alone is worth the cost of a trip to Venice in Biennale time: just allow yourself a week to take it in properly.

John Russell Taylor

Aldeburgh Festival

Homage in the form of antidote

Horn trios

Snape Maltings

The Aldeburgh Festival scored quite a coup on Sunday in securing the first British performance of György Ligeti's Horn Trio, his most important work for several years, and by that token a musical landmark of the 1980s. Ligeti describes the work as a "homage to Brahms", which it certainly is in its scoring: hitherto the combination of violin, horn and piano on the concert platform has inevitably meant Brahms's Op 40, with which this recital suitably began. But Ligeti's music is far from being beholden to Brahms in style (which would be inconceivable); his homage takes the form of an antidote.

Where the Brahms Trio presents us with its orchestra in microcosm, combining in social intercourse, Ligeti's work is played by three individuals who have happened to come together. Its first movement is a dialogue for the violin and horn punctuated by icy chords from the piano, but the dialogue is one in which there is no real exchange: the two parties shift position in their clearly marked-off statements, but any shift in one is exactly mirrored by a move in the other, so that they revolve in diametric opposition.

The second and third movements, both quick and rhythmic, are machines in which the violin and the piano are involved as meshing cogwheels while the horn is left as a bystander. Then the finale is an adagio, stretching expressive motifs out, sigh upon sigh, so slowly and so meticulously that the feeling is of a thoroughly objectified while remaining poignant.

Very little here is at all comparable with the work of the 1960s by which Ligeti is still best known: those scintillating curtains of choral and orchestral sound. And yet it is out of such mists and clouds that Ligeti has gradually created for himself a musical style of the range, subtlety, excitement and exactness displayed in this Horn Trio. All it needs is a more positively enacted and projected performance than Saschko Gawriloff, Robin Graham and Eckart Besch were able to manage on Sunday. Rather in the manner of Ligeti's opera, the piece needs strong characters, which it is well calculated to bend to its own odd and clever purposes.

Earlier in the day the festival had taken an outing to the imposing but unlovely parish church of Beccles, the market town on the banks of the Waveney, ten miles inland from Britain's home town of Lowestoft. The programme was one of English music sung by the BBC

Northern Singers, interspersed with readings by Sir Peter Pears from Hopkins and MacNeice: poets chosen to chime with the new things in the programme from the Britten archive and from Sirphen Wilkinson, conductor of the singers.

The Britten was *AMDG*, a cycle of four prayers and holy songs by Hopkins which the composer set early in his American period. In August 1939, choosing as title the usual abbreviation of the dedication *Ad majorem Dei gloriam*. The settings were composed for a vocal consort led at the time by Peter Pears, and Britten even gave them an opus number, though he quickly dethroned them.

The performance did not make one want to reverse his decision. They are really rather ordinary. Very little in them sounds like authentic Britten, and surprisingly for this composer - surprisingly for this poet - there is a squareness that speaks of the Anglican anthem tradition, with no hint of the choral masterpieces soon to follow. Perhaps the supply of posthumous Britten that has given the festival so much fascinating material in recent years is running out. But, if it can be replaced by premieres as inspiring as the Ligeti, Aldeburgh will not be the poorer.

Paul Griffiths

Recital

Ivo Pogorelich

Festival Hall

From Ivo Pogorelich we never quite know what to expect, such is his determination to throw new light on whatever comes his way. His unpredictability arouses curiosity, and helps to explain his lure. At 25 one of the youngest recitalists in the South Bank series, he practically filled the Festival Hall on Sunday afternoon with a musician's rather than a keyboard tiger's programme.

His most demonstrative work was Chopin's B minor Sonata. But even here he was not until the finale that he chose to remind us he was using a powerful concert grand. For the rest he played as if trying to recapture the fragrance of a dream barely remembered on waking. The nocturne-like large responded best to his confidential phrasing and fragile sound-world. The mazurka with hypnotic, rarely too can the scherzo's *leggero* quavers have streamed faster or more delicately from anyone's fingers. But the opening movement needed a firmer basic tempo, a stronger sense of shape. Here timing and shading were too

capriciously personal to uphold the *urgente* with which Chopin qualifies his *allegro*.

The first half went to Bach and Mozart. As if trying to persuade us he was using some lightweight period instrument he approached Bach's A minor English Suite with the same off-in-fingers that made one of his encores - it sounded like Scarlatti - a memory to treasure for life. But tempo was often dangerously fast, too fast for characterful rhythmic definition, certainly too fast for the ear's 40 savour contrapuntal subtlety. His fluency was breathtaking. But this was Pogorelich's Bach rather than Johann Sebastian's - except for the Sarabande, played with touching simplicity.

After an opening theme sounding too solid for an Andante grazioso, Mozart's K 311, brought only one really questionable quirk. Each time it came Mr Pogorelich played the Menuetto's initial two-bar motif like some fateful "motto", divorced in tempo from the rest. Elsewhere good sense prevailed. With its bold dynamic contrasts, the Turkish finale was tremendous fun.

Joan Chissell

London debuts

Melena Hazarbasanov, a Bulgarian pianist, suffered several memory slips in her otherwise intelligently conceived programme. Handel's *Pastorale* in G minor cleverly preceded Brahms's *Handel Variations*, Op 24, and although Miss Hazarbasanov seemed at times to be struggling with the latter's severe technical demands, she made a thoroughly musical sound. The variety of tonal colour was impressive, while Glazunov's ebullient *Sonata* went with an idiomatic swing.

The repertoire for horn, violin and piano is limited, and by far the most substantial and most engagingly played work in the Festival Trio's recital was the Brahms Horn Trio. It was a little odd to see the eminent horn player Anthony Halstead at the piano, and if the truth be told he sounded more like a competent amateur than a fully-ledged professional. Frank Lloyd made some exquisite sounds on the horn itself, while Carol Slater, the violinist, had a rough-edged tone and seemed to struggle with the demands of Lennox Berkeley's prosaic Horn Trio and Debussy's marvellous Violin Sonata.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

European exploits

In Berlin in 1884 the Europeans, Belgians, exploited the colonies for their own profit, destroying everything, not taking each with their cash-crop policy, the other with "the cotton" whole economy.

The Africans resisted the scramble for their lands but, against automatic weapons, had little chance. While scrambling, the powers kept busy eyes on each other. Britain took Nigeria just to keep the French out and governed it by indirect rule with little trouble. In Kenya they behaved abominably, forcing the Africans into becoming labourers by taxation, pursuing a pacification policy known to the troops as "hammering", and eventually drawing a protest at the slaughter from a junior minister at home, Mr Winston Churchill. His protest was unavailing.

Mr Davidson used old newsreel footage to good effect, emphasizing the paternalistic attitude which was fostered and swallowed. He also produced a gruesome photograph of some white men holding poles topped with African heads. It is only the thought that sin is international that sustains one at times like this.

Dennis Hackett

Evian Festival

Walking on water

Evian is for most of us a bottle of water with a pink label. But it is also a small town stepped into the French bank of the Lake of Geneva, and since 1976, the site of an annual music festival that focuses unusually on young performers. The kernel each year is a competition for young string quartets, in which the Eder, Takacs, Brodsky and Hagen quartets have counted among previous prize-winners. Each year, too, there has been an American conservatory orchestra in residence.

The cynic might regard this accent on youth as merely a device of economy, but in fact the Evian Festival is ultimately indifferent to harsher realities. Supported by the water business, which is itself part of the huge BSN corporation, the festival proceeds on a sumptuous course each spring between the Royal Hotel (where Stravinsky spent the last summer of his life) and the casino in the town below. It is a luxury measure that commerce, or at least French tax legislation, can be of benefit to the arts.

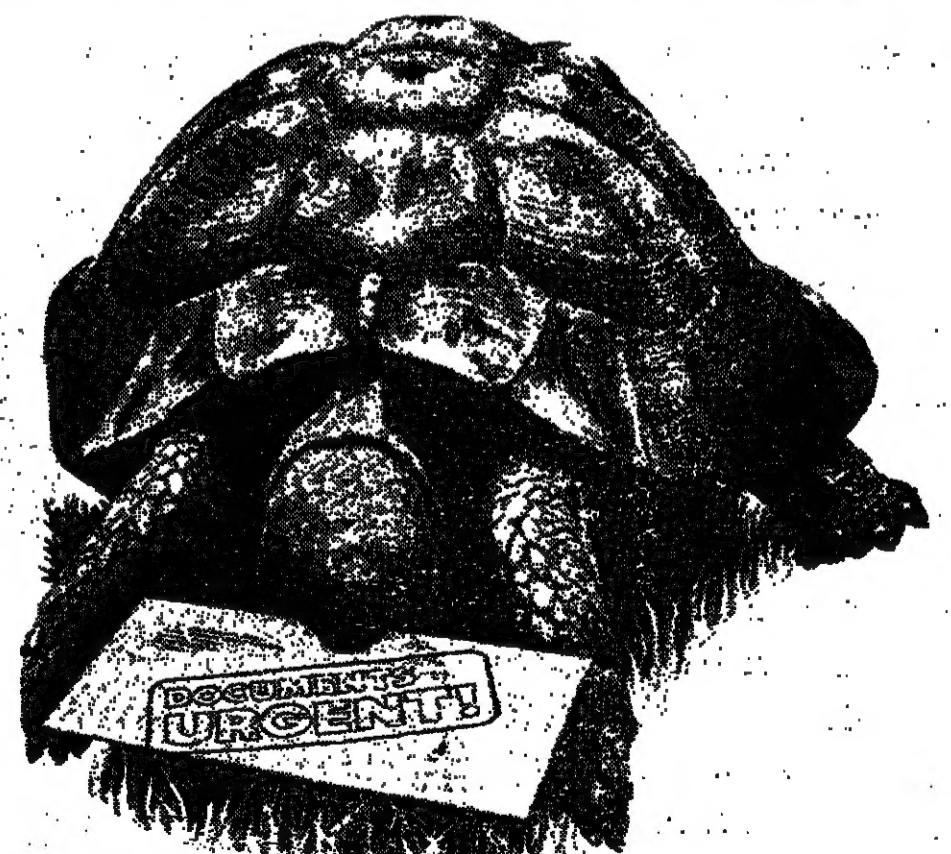
The danger is that this financial buffering can make the festival etiolated, self-regarding and safe; and indeed there is an alarming lack of thought in the programming of the main events. A festival that can begin with Les Percussions de Strasbourg in Xenakis, Cage and Varèse, then proceed immediately to the Festival Strings of Lucerne in Bach and Beethoven, is obviously relying on reputations made 20 years ago and making a policy of the easiest choice. As it happens, the Strasbourg percussors are as exact and exciting now as they were in the 1960s. Rudolf Baumgartner and his Lucerne strings, though, have long had their day.

Much the best of the formal concerts in Evian this year came not from these groups but from the orchestra of the Curtis Institute of Philadelphia, who scored a great success in two concerts under the baton of Christopher Seaman. The orchestra includes almost the whole student population from one of the top conservatories in the United States; it is, therefore, an orchestra of potential soloists, but of soloists still able and even eager to enjoy the challenge of teamwork. Because the strings are all really playing, none of them just marking time, they produce a sound of quite remarkable depth, richness and

Paul Griffiths

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## Capital transfer tax claim fails

**Swales and Others v Inland Revenue Commissioners**  
Before Mr Justice Nicholls  
[Judgment delivered June 8]

A claim by the Crown that the trustees of the late Sir Jules Thorne's discretionary settlement became liable to substantial capital transfer tax liability when his granddaughter attained 21 in August 1976 did not succeed.

The effect of an appointment by the settlement trustees before capital transfer tax was introduced had given an "interest in possession" in the fund to Sir Jules Thorne's daughter with the consequence that liability under paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1975 did not thereafter arise in 1976.

Mr Justice Nicholls held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division granting the trustees a declaration that determinations made against them to the tax be quashed.

In 1947 Sir Jules Thorne settled shares on protective trust for his wife for her life and thereafter one half on trust for his son and the other half on like trust for his daughter. The trusts of the daughter's half were to pay the income to the daughter for life and thereafter to hold the fund on discretionary trusts for her children with power to her to appoint, and in default of appointment in trust for her children who attained 21 in equal shares. The settlement provided for cross-remainders of the two halves of the fund on failure of the trusts of either half.

In 1964 the court approved an arrangement in respect of the daughter's fund. Thereby, *inter alia*, 80 per cent of the daughter's share was to be held on discretionary trust to pay or apply income as it arose to the daughter and her children subject to the trustees' power of appointment over capital and income that was stated in clause 3 of the arrangement to be exercisable "if any child of the daughter attains the age of 21 years or being female attains that age or marries".

In 1970 the trustees resolved to appoint the income of that 80 per cent of the fund to the daughter absolutely. At that date no child of the daughter had attained 21 or married. Thereafter the daughter and her family emigrated to Switzerland. In August 1976 the daughter's eldest child attained 21.

The determinations to the tax on the trustees were made on the basis that the 1970 appointment operated to give the daughter a contingent interest in the income of the fund only, which fell into possession in August 1976 and which then gave rise to a charge to the tax under paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 5 on a capital distribution equal to the value of the fund.

Mr J. M. Price, QC and Mr David Shirley for the trustees; Mr John Knox, QC and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that it was agreed that after August 1976 the daughter was entitled to an interest in possession in the whole of her share of the fund.

However by paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 5, read in conjunction with other provisions of the 1976 Act, the tax arose where a person became entitled to an interest in possession in settled property at a time when no such interest subsisted in that property.

Thus the question was whether the daughter was entitled to an interest in possession in the fund immediately before August 1976. Did she before that date have a present right of present enjoyment of the income or an immediate entitlement which for the time being was absolute to that income as it arose?

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that the Crown's case was that the power to appoint created by the 1964 arrangement was a single power over capital and income. That power was exercisable before August 1976 vesting event occurred, but that having regard to the wording of clause 3 of the arrangement, no appointment could come into effect unless and until the child of the daughter attained 21 or, being female, married.

Until then there was no certainty that the exercise of the appointment would be valid at all because the power was contingent on the August 1976 vesting event occurring.

Thus it was the Crown's argument that since any appointment would be valid only on a child attaining 21, the effect on income of such an appointment before that event occurred was limited to the income as it arose because subject to a trust to accumulate it for the appropriate permissible period to wait and see whether the vesting event would occur.

Since, the Crown said, that vesting event might not happen, no appointment of income could have any other immediate effect in interest in possession by virtue of being entitled to the income of the fund. But it was common ground that the appointment did not take effect at that time because the 1964 arrangement had provided the trustees with the power to appoint

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Thus the answer to the question turned on the effect of the 1970 appointment having regard to those opening words in clause 3 of the 1964 arrangement.

In short, the trustees said that the appointment gave the daughter a contingent interest in the fund and the trustees were obliged to pay to her (being an adult) the income under section 31 of the Trustee Act 1925. That obligation, they said, gave her a present right to the enjoyment of the income. Thus when her interest vested in possession in August 1976 no charge to the tax arose as paragraph 6(2) did not then apply.

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Since, the Crown said, that vesting event might not happen, no appointment of income could have any other immediate effect in interest in possession by virtue of being entitled to the income of the fund. But it was common ground that the appointment did not take effect at that time because the 1964 arrangement had provided the trustees with the power to appoint

"if any child of the daughter attains the age of 21 years or being female attains that age or marries".

Thus the answer to the question turned on the effect of the 1970 appointment having regard to those opening words in clause 3 of the 1964 arrangement.

In short, the trustees said that the appointment gave the daughter a contingent interest in the fund and the trustees were obliged to pay to her (being an adult) the income under section 31 of the Trustee Act 1925. That obligation, they said, gave her a present right to the enjoyment of the income. Thus when her interest vested in possession in August 1976 no charge to the tax arose as paragraph 6(2) did not then apply.

The Crown's case was that the power to appoint created by the 1964 arrangement was a single power over capital and income. That power was exercisable before August 1976 vesting event occurred, but that having regard to the wording of clause 3 of the arrangement, no appointment could come into effect unless and until the child of the daughter attained 21 or, being female, married.

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## Civil servants' dismissal claims go ahead

**Hughes v Department of Health and Social Security**  
**Coy v Same**  
**Department of the Environment v Jarnell**

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Parker  
[Judgment delivered May 24]

The Court of Appeal in test cases considered the question whether three former civil servants who, following changes in policy announced in 1981, had been compulsorily retired in 1982 at ages between 60 and 65 had the right to make complaints of unfair dismissal to industrial tribunals.

The court in reserved judgments, the Master of the Rolls dissenting, allowed appeals by Mr Gwynn Michael Hughes and Mr William Coy from decisions of the Employment Appeal Tribunal on May 23, 1983 (*The Times* May 25, 1983) and September 12, 1983 (*The Times* September 13, 1983) which had held that the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of the Environment had no jurisdiction to hear their claims for unfair dismissal.

An appeal by the Department of the Environment against the appeal tribunal's decision on November 4, 1983, allowing an appeal by Mr George Edward Jarnell from an industrial tribunal which had held that he did not have jurisdiction to hear his claim for unfair dismissal was dismissed.

The departments were given leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr J. Melville Williams, QC, and Mr John Hendy for Mr Hughes and Mr Jarnell; Mr J. Melville Williams, QC, and Mr Stephen Rubin for Mr Coy; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr David Blum for the departments.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE said that all three appeals raised substantially similar issues concerning former civil servants, the claimants, who, following changes of Civil Service policy announced in 1981, were compulsorily retired in 1982 at an age greater than 60 but less than 65.

The departments submitted that the claimants were precluded by section 64(1)(b) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 which provided: "...section 54 (right of employee not to be unfairly dismissed) shall not apply to the dismissal of an employee ... if the employee ... (b) on or before the effective date of termination attained the age which, in the undertaking in which he was employed, was the normal retiring age for an employee holding the position which he held, or, if a woman, attained the age of 60."

In each of the three cases the industrial tribunal had heard the question relating to section 64(1)(b) as a preliminary issue which turned on "the normal retiring age" of the claimant. In the cases of Mr Hughes and Mr Coy the industrial tribunal found in favour of the claimant on the ground that his normal retiring age was 65 and went on to hold that he had been unfairly dismissed. In the case of Mr Jarnell, the tribunal held that his "normal retiring age" was 60 and dismissed his complaint.

The decision of all three tribunals was given before the decision of the House of Lords in *Walters v. Government Communications Headquarters* (*The Times* July 23, 1983; [1983] 2 AC 774).

The Employment Appeal Tribunal had allowed the departments' appeals in the cases of Mr Hughes and Mr Coy, the latter appeal being heard after the *Walters* decision. The appeal tribunals had allowed Mr Jarnell's appeal and remitted the case for a rehearing to the industrial tribunal.

In *Walters*' case, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, with whose speech the rest of their Lordships concurred, stated the relevant law at pp 723 G-724 D.

His Lordship derived the following principles from that passage: (1) Where there was a contractual retiring age applicable to all, or nearly all, the employees holding the same "position" as the claimant employee, there was a rebuttable presumption that the contractual retiring age was the "normal retiring age" for the group.

(2) The presumption could however be rebutted by evidence that there was in practice some higher age at which employees holding that "position" were regularly retired and which they would have reasonably have come to regard as their normal retiring age.

(3) The proper test was to ascertain what would be the reasonable expectation or understanding of the employees holding that "position" at the relevant time.

(4) If the evidence merely showed that at the relevant time employees holding such positions retired at a variety of ages, and that the contractual retiring age had been abandoned as the normal retiring age, section 64(1)(b) would not operate, so as to preclude a man from making his application at any age lower than 65.

In *Walters* it was common ground that the conditions of employment applicable to the appellant from and after the time he became an established Civil Servant were those contained in the Civil Service Code, amplified in some respects by the departmental policy of his employing department (719H - 720A). That appeared to be common ground in respect of each of the present claimants.

His Lordship considered the facts in the case of Mr Hughes who by letter of September 28, 1981, was given notice of retirement on March 31, 1982; and in the case of Mr Coy who by letter of November 10, 1981, was given notice of retirement on May 2, 1982.

The *Walters* decision made it necessary first to consider in each case the "contractual retiring age" of a typical hypothetical member of the relevant group (720H - 721A). A rebuttable presumption that that was the normal retiring age for the group could then arise.

However, in accordance with the *Walters* guidelines the presumption that the contractual retiring age was the normal retiring age would be displaced if the evidence showed that there was in practice some higher age at which employees holding the position were regularly retired and which they had

reasonably come to regard as their normal retiring age (723H - 724A). In the cases of Mr Hughes and Mr Coy it was necessary to ascertain what would have been the reasonable expectation or understanding of a member of their respective groups in regard to the normal date for retirement (if any) for members of their group as at March 31, 1982, and May 2, 1982, respectively.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal did not have sufficient material to enable them to conclude that the two cases were ruled out by section 54(1) of the 1978 Act. The appeals of Mr Hughes and Mr Coy should be allowed and their cases remitted for a rehearing on the basis that when the *Walters* principles fell to be applied, the date when the notice of retirement took effect was the date as at which the reasonable expectation or understanding as to "



# FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Slip into something pure and simple

Do English women hide at night behind a barrage of frills because they are frightened of their bodies? In an international fashion world that believes that 'less is more', the elaborate English plumage is a strange species. Piling on the frills and gathering in the folds looks increasingly like a masquerade of concealment. It must be significant that those very English entertainments of masquerade and fancy dress are popular again.

I believe that the elaborate cover-up is not much to do with the English woman's sexuality, but a lot to do with our designers who are hiding their inadequacies under a cascade of frills.

High fashion's look of this summer is a slip of a dress, a silken monument to simplicity. Its only folds are those that drape across the body to reveal or suggest its shape. The most striking dresses are in silky stretch jersey or shimmering viscose, cut like swimsuits with scooped fronts and crossed backs. Underlinings like vests and petticoats make the shapes - brief bodices suspended from shoe-string straps, wrestler curves of fabrics moulded to the backbone, shoulders cut away or sliced off at an angle.

Fabrics, too, have the feel of lingerie, with unlined slipper satin a favourite in boudoir colours like oyster beige, sugar pink, powder blue and aquamarine. From the bedroom also come the finest of linens or gossamer-light silk. The theme of all the dresses is simplicity.

You have to be a good designer to deal in simplicity. No-frills dressing relies not on bodily perfection (although that always helps), but on excellence of cut and fit. A good dress in an expensive fabric should have a seductive line that enhances and flatters, and without it a body-skimming dress looks either ridiculous or tart. The most lovely designer dresses are often cut not close to the body but to its shape, so that the silhouette falls like a shadow. The apparent simplicity is actually a masterpiece of cutting, usually on the bias, sometimes with a dozen different pieces seamed together to make up the fluid surface.

In England, it is often the younger and less established designers who have understood this body language of dressing, although they may be working in cotton jersey rather than luxury silks. I find it ironic that women who invest in something better made and finished, should find themselves part of a designer cover-up.

### Bold as Bruce



"I think I know how to flatter and to bring out the best in a woman. That is my strength", says Bruce Oldfield (left), who last week celebrated his designing success by opening a shop in Beauchamp Place.

Bruce Oldfield believes in the body, which is hardly surprising when you consider that his international clientele includes Joan Collins, Charlotte Rampling, Diana Ross, Bianca Jagger and Joanna Lumley - to name just a few of the celebrities who have climbed the scruffy stairs to his cramped studio.

Now an elegant area at the back of the shop is set aside for receiving the couture clients who include the Princess of Wales. (Bruce Oldfield's one-shoulder silk evening dress for her started a design trend.)

The significance of the shop is that it is now selling Bruce Oldfield ready-to-wear, a venture he has tried in the past for shops and stores but had now brought under his own control.



Above: Ripple of silk on a deep purple cowl neck dress by Gerry, also yellow, pink, £294 from Regine, 43-44 New Bond Street W1. Diamond, platinum and silk cord choker by Dieter Bratterbauer of Austria.

Left: Petticoat dance dress in aquamarine silk satin with shoe string straps. By Chelsea Design Company, also pink or turquoise from 65 Sydney Street SW3. Diamond, platinum mesh and gold necklace by Marie-Paule Quercy of France. Diamond and gold single ear piece by Herbert Schulz of Austria.

David Hookney Ponchinelia design on fabric from Celia Birtwell's shop at 71 Westbourne Park Road, W2.

All jewelry from the De Beers Diamonds-International Awards at the Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street W1, all this week. (Closes 1.00pm Saturday.)

Make-up by CHERYL for LANGCOME using Les Nouvelles Couleurs with deep perma violet and bright mauve Joux d'ombres eye shadow and redcurrant lips.

Hair by MARIO for MICHAEL JOHN. Fashion Assistant CHRISTINE PAINELL. Photographs by VICTOR YUAN.

"It makes my dresses slightly less elitist", says Bruce, who betrays a slight defensiveness about his luxurious dresses. He was, after all, a Barnardo's boy who worked his way through college (Ravensbourne and St Martin's) to reach his current position as a British couturier fitted in Los Angeles and liked for his warm personality as well as his beautiful dresses.

"I don't really make a design distinction between ready-to-wear and couture", he says. "I can't cut myself out and say this is for the rich woman and this is for the fairly rich woman. The switch point is the intricacy of make and fit."

He approaches design, he says, from technique, "fiddling with the fabric". The results are bold and glamorous - shapely, silk georgette tops lapping the body, slithers of silky jersey or fitted tops and tulip skirts in organza or silk.

The ready-to-wear collection starts at £180, the couture at £650 ever upwards.

"I gave a lecture to 1,000 students and I was asked if I didn't think it immoral to make expensive clothes. But if it's excellence you are after, there's very little of it about in the fashion business."

The latest settings for the diamonds - in black lacquer for a spear-shaped drop earring by Motoko Furukawa of Japan; in grey steel for the UK winner Barbara Tippet; in platinum, gold, silver and copper for a jagged-edged arm-band by Norbert Muerle of Germany.

It is all a far cry from the delicate romance of a Georgian necklace or the fussy opulence of Victorian jewelry, in fact, that comes without the frills.

### Small screen vision

"The paintings are the windows", says Karl Lagerfeld (below), as he walks among the lugubrious furniture of his Rome apartment. The oppressive black and white interior is lit by sudden views of the city outside. Then he is among the brilliantly coloured neo-fifties Memphis furnishings of his Monte Carlo home, realigning objects with passion and precision.

Karl Lagerfeld is the subject next Sunday of the first of a new Channel 4 series on Design. So perhaps it is inevitable that the Lagerfeld film is dominated by his multi-faceted personal tastes in furnishings. The witty, irreverent, stylish designer



appears in a dozen different suits and locations and comes out of the programme looking like a strutting penguin. Adulation and applause also have starring roles.

This is frustrating, because the enigmatic Karl Lagerfeld deserves a more acute commentary than the camera caressing the curves of his model girls or a glimpse of him working at a skyscraper - skyline fabric for Chloe or picking furs at Fendi.

Inevitably in the volatile world of fashion, the television programme has been overtaken by events. A footnote to the profile records the change in Lagerfeld's fashion career now that he has left Chloe to set up on his own. But the seismic shift in fashion terms (not discussed in this film) was from the pre-a-porter de luxe he invented to haute couture, when he took up the design directorship of Chanel.

Because fashion is regarded by those outside the business entirely in terms of style, this 55 minute film never discusses seriously the toiles of his trade - the cutting, fitting and stitching which is the actual definition of "couture".

Karl Lagerfeld gives away something of himself (and not just the autographed picture with his new perfume in a mausoleum scene in a New York store). "I think it is amusing to be an image maker for other people's business", says this chameleon of designers.

But Lagerfeld also says that "Fashion is what you remember a period for later." This film suggests that Karl Lagerfeld may be remembered more for his style than for the clothes he creates.

Karl Lagerfeld, Fashion Designer, Sunday 17th June, 7.15pm, Channel 4.

Far left: Bruce Oldfield's swimsuit dress in shocking pink silky jersey with cross straps. Also in black or white, £230 from Bruce Oldfield's new shop at 27 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Metallic pink and black lattice heel evening shoes £25 from Charles Jourdan, 38-43 Brompton Road SW3. Pearl-studded sheer tights £15 from Grable, 27 Conduit Street W1. Diamond and onyx necklace by Beni Sung of Canada.

Diamond and black lacquer earrings by Motoko Furukawa of Japan. Diamond and gold bracelet by Diana Chrambanie and Vincent Polzano of USA.

Above centre: Slip of a dress in fine black linen by Tom Bell, black only, £98 from The Beauchamp Place Shop, 37 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Pearl-studded tights £15 from Grable, 27 Conduit Street, W1. Black satin shoes by Manolo Blahnik £100 from 49-51 Old Church Street SW3. Diamond, platinum and gold butterfly necklace by Hiromi Abe of Japan. Diamond earpiece by Keiko Kikuchi of Japan.

Above right: Vest dress in pearl white shiny viscose, by Elanthe, also scarlet and black or all black, £68.50 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Cioe, 101 Marylebone High Street, Whistles branches, Liss String, Chester, Manchester, Image, Bath, Nichols, Birmingham, Diamond, gold and silver choker by Enrico M. Cesser of Germany.



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## SPECTRUM



Wimbledon, once the home of English good manners, has become a haven for pampered prima donnas, stretching tennis matches into marathons. So says Fred Perry (left), unlikely Hollywood beau and Britain's last men's champion

## The trouble with McEnroe

When I watch the game now there are several big differences from my own playing days which strike me forcibly. I never thought, for example, that I would see the introduction of seats for the players. In the pre-war years you went out to play a match and stayed on your feet until the end of it. If you didn't, it was because you had collapsed.

Matches now last much longer, too. One of the big reasons for my success was that I was fitter than any of the other players, and if I got my opponent on the run he didn't have time to recover by taking a rest. For instance, in the 1936 Wimbledon final against Gottfried von Cramm I won three sets in just 40 minutes. Nowadays players are lucky to complete one set in that time.

The practice of allowing players to sit down for a 90-second break every other game turns a match into a drawn-out business. Not only that, the players are also permitted 30 seconds between every point - and quite a lot of them take it, too, with their time-wasting tactics.

The 1980 US Open final between Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe is regarded as one of the marathons. It was a great match all right, but hardly a "marathon". They played five sets and 54, in a match that lasted four and a half hours. Yet they didn't actually play for that length of time. How so, you may ask. Well, with a 90-second break at every changeover and 27 end changes, that's roughly 40 minutes. In addition to this, in 54 games the players contest a minimum of 220 points, which is four per game - and no match goes like that because

there are deuces and extra points in between. So you get closer to 250 points, which, with 30 seconds between, adds up to 125 minutes. Plus the sitting-down time, 40 minutes, which gives a total of two and three-quarter hours. Take this all into consideration and the actual playing time is greatly reduced. True, the players are out there, just as we were, but they're not on their feet the whole time - as we were.

It was even worse in the 1982 US Open, because the changeover break

### Rules were broken to accommodate TV

was extended beyond two minutes so that the television commercials could be fitted in. The fellow who stood by the umpire's chair with a stopwatch wasn't timing the players, he was clocking the commercials.

I was sitting with some of the other old-time champions, like Don Budge and Jack Kramer, when we decided to put our own stopwatch on the changeovers. We found they were taking two minutes and twenty-five seconds on average, which means they were breaking the rules in order to accommodate TV, an indication of how that medium runs sport in America.

Quite honestly, I don't know whether to laugh or cry when I watch the start of a tennis match these days. There they are, two young sportsmen, trained to the limit. And what do they do? They play one game - just one game - then they sit down for a rest. It just doesn't make sense to me. They'll be

providing armchairs and files next.

Another big change I notice at Wimbledon is among the crowds. In the old days spectators never dreamed of going there without a collar and tie, or a suitable dress, because this was the Holy of Holies. And if a voice was raised, it was to say "Will played" or "Good shot". Now they scream, wave banners and bellow "Attaboys, Jimmy" and stronger stuff. I'm all for freedom of speech and nobody could accuse me of snobbery, but this is stretching the point too far. You get your timing from the racket at the other end and then coming off the ground. If you don't hear the sound, you don't know when to hit. This is why, incidentally, players performing indoors tend to think they're playing better: unless the courts are carpeted, the acoustics are better.

One of the most dramatic changes in recent years, among players as well as spectators, has been in the matter of discipline and respect. In my time, even if you fervently disagreed with a particular authority (and I often did), you still acknowledged it and obeyed the rules. Present-day players have too much scope for misbehaviour - they are allowed three infractions before they even risk disqualification. Now, that's not much encouragement to self-control. In my opinion, it should be like it is in football - give an offender one warning and then show him the red card. If players knew that sort of punishment was hanging over their heads, there would be fewer arguments. Quite simply, discipline has gone in the



John McEnroe: "...a brilliant player, but it is perfectly possible to play tennis without hawking four-letter words all over the place"

game because junior players have been stamped on at a time when they could have absorbed it and it wouldn't have hurt them. I had my fiery temperament stamped on a few times and I reckon it did me good.

It was made quite clear to me the first time I went on tour in 1930, wearing my national team blazer, that if I didn't toe the line I would be on the next ship home. I certainly wasn't establishment-minded in fact, I was probably the only British player of my era who ever kicked over the traces at all. But being told in no uncertain terms where I stood served me in very good stead.

When Britain won the Davis Cup four years in succession in the mid-1930s, our non-playing captain, H. Roper Barrett, was a formidable personality. I can't say we loved him dearly, but we didn't answer him back. If he said, "Breakfast at nine", he didn't mean wander down when it suits you. This was all part of the disciplining process and we accepted it because we desperately wanted to play for Britain. It meant so much to us, but that patriotic feeling doesn't seem to exist any more. A lot of youngsters don't want to play for their country at any price. Look at Yannick Noah. He was unavailable to represent France in the World Team Cup competition in Düsseldorf in 1983 as he had some commitment to play in another tournament. So his national federation responded by suspending him, even though by then he had won the French Open - the first Frenchman to do so for 37 years.

Discipline in tennis took a few steps backwards when that awful vaudeville invention, World Team Tennis, flourished briefly in America: spectators were encouraged to blow horns and shout things like, "Serve a double fault, you bum", and the players attempted to give the matches a little "atmosphere" by staging arguments.

It is perfectly possible to play tennis without hawking four-letter words all over the place or making obscene gestures. Unfortunately the juniors tend to copy the players who make waves, rather than those who don't, and nowadays the one they tend to copy most is, of course, John McEnroe - a very intelligent man and a brilliant player who suffers from perfectionism. John McEnroe cannot be wrong in public - or so he seems to think. There is evidently some quirk in his character which comes into operation whenever he's publicly accused of being wrong, and this prevents him from grasping what this might mean.

I have some sympathy with him inasmuch as he gets upset - and, rather as I used to do, he tends to play better when he is upset. But I have no sympathy with the resulting tantrums, or his explanations for

them. It seems to me that McEnroe gets out on a limb and doesn't know how to get back. He'd rather crash down than climb down.

Take, for instance, the 1983 Wimbledon and the matter of McEnroe's foot-faults. He knows the rule: the only way you can be foot-faulted today is to have any part of your front foot touching the lines you prepare to serve, which takes you perhaps a millimetre of advantage. McEnroe stands so close to the line that, by the very way he serves, he must touch it or go over it once in a while, in which case he gets called, as he was last year.

Nobody likes being foot-faulted, but most people accept it. Not McEnroe. He would rather keep repeating the fault and go through a

### To reprimand a player takes a lot of guts

big argument than go back a couple of inches. If it comes to a confrontation, that's OK by him. Yet in his next match he will stand a couple of inches further back. If he had done that in the first place it would have saved a lot of headaches, but that would have shown him to be in the wrong, to have made a mistake.

A Code of Conduct for tennis was long overdue and I'm glad it is now being implemented, if only half-heartedly. The really big names still know that they are safe from disqualification, because the tournaments need them. So they get fined, and their reaction is merely, "Do you want the money in \$5 or \$20 bills?" There is no point hitting rich people in their wallets.

To reprimand a player publicly takes a lot of guts and the professionals realize that not many officials possess that sort of courage. But it is imperative to remind these players that certain things won't be tolerated, as Jimmy Connors was sharply reminded when he was given a warning for audible obscenity in the Benson & Hedges tournament at Wimbledon in November 1983. Connors didn't like it one bit, but it was his own fault for swearing out loud, just as it's often his own fault for making suggestive gestures with his racket.

To have said afterwards, as Connors did, that he was being victimized, and to have threatened to pull out of the Grand Prix and just play exhibitions if it didn't stop, was patently absurd. The only way to get big money from exhibitions is by winning the top Grand Prix events. Once a player stops playing in those, the public quickly forgets who he is. I have always said that tennis players are like buses - there will be another one along in a minute!

## Behind the scenes in Tinsel Town

My first trip to California in 1931 changed my life for ever. I became an annual visitor to the Pacific Southwest tournament and very much a man-about-Hollywood, where the lively life-style suited me down to the ground. I played the Pacific tournament for five years, losing the 1931 final, winning it the next three times and again getting to the final in the following year. As a three-time winner I was awarded the trophy permanently, but I gave it back to the tournament for perpetual competition.

On arrival in Los Angeles that first time Pat Hughes, the Captain of our team, and I were installed at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, and we went off to practise as soon as possible. I had never even seen a concrete court before, but it

certainly didn't do my early-ball game any harm. I could swing at the bounce of the ball knowing it would be true: no deviations or wobbles or skids.

Because of the interest and involvement of the Hollywood community with the Pacific Southwest tournament there were exhibition matches, dinners and parties galore during the weekend before the event got under way, and Hughes and I were invited to a dinner at the tennis club on our first night in town. We were told a car would collect us at seven.

When we went to meet the transportation driver he said to me, "This is Mr Hughes's car, sir; yours will be along in a minute." With that, Hughes disappeared and in a moment or two my car pulled up; I simply assumed this must be

some grandiose Californian way of impressing visitors.

After leaving the hotel my driver swung to the left, towards the ocean and away from the tennis club. When I mentioned this he said, "I know, sir, but we have to pick somebody up first." On we went to Beverly Hills, stopping in the driveway of a grand colonial mansion. I went to the door, which was opened by a maid, gave her my name and told her we were supposed to be collecting someone for the tennis club dinner. "Come right in," she said.

I stepped inside one of the most beautiful vestibules I have ever seen - a circular hall with a staircase on each side and an ornate balcony at the head of the stairs. I heard a voice say, "Hello," and looked up. There,

in the flesh, stood Jean Harlow, stunning in a black dress and with platinum-blond hair.

It would be fair to say I was dumbfounded, but I wasn't the type to stay senseless for long. I escorted her to the car and she asked where we were going. "To the tennis club for dinner," I told her, at which she wanted to know if I had been to Hollywood before. When I said it was my first visit she wondered, in the nicest way, if I would like her to show me the town.

Only a fool would have said no to that offer, but as I accepted I did manage to point out that I was only an ordinary bloke from England with not much money in my pocket as an amateur tennis player. "Don't worry about that," she said. "Wherever we go I just sign the bill to the Metro Goldwyn Mayer publicity department." You've made a deal, I told her, and off we went to dinner, followed by a couple of night spots. We never went near the tennis club.

When I got back to the hotel Hughes wanted to know where I had been. I told him, and asked how the tennis dinner had gone. "The same thing happened to me," he said. "Mysterious car journey, big house, butler at the door, a blonde to meet me. She got into the car and said, 'Before we go any further, Mr Hughes, I have some credentials to show you.' And she pulled out a letter from the bank

guaranteeing that she was twenty-one years old and had a million dollars in her own right."

After the snobbery and class divisions of the tennis set-up, and life generally, in England, America in 1931 was like a breath of fresh air. I had never seen anything like its hurry-hurry, move-your-ass, don't-write-a-letter-use-the-phone sort of approach, and it all appealed to me because I'm a fast-acting character myself.

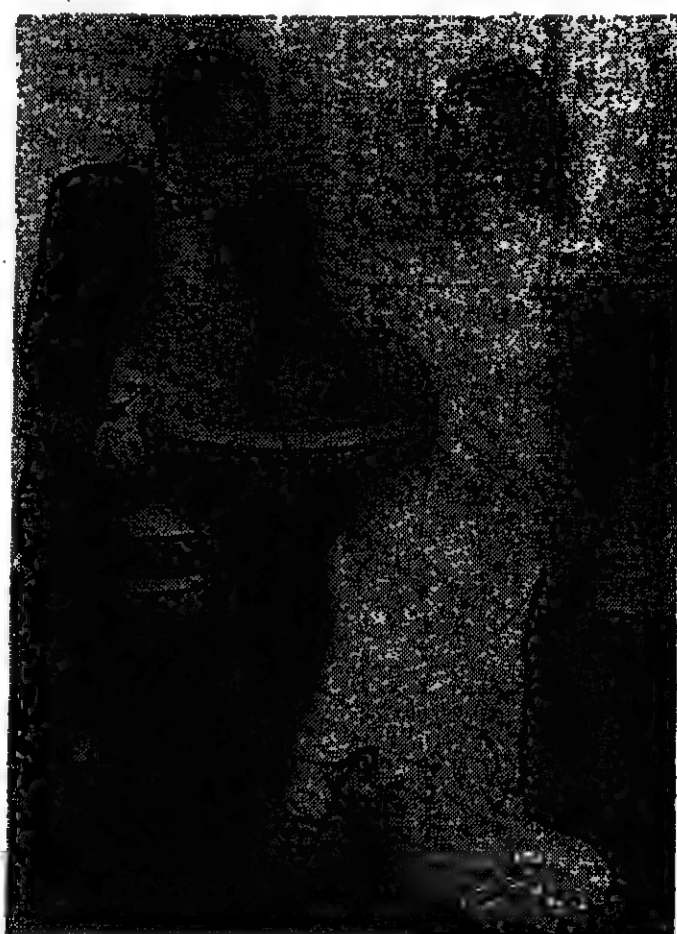
I was dazzled by Hollywood, where I met stars like Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. Even though we were newly arrived in Hollywood and didn't yet know the movie stars personally, we were invited to Pickford for lunch; that was "the thing to do" - Pickford was a must. It was a beautiful house - they all were - just like walking into fairyland. Everything bright, everything glittering. This was Tinsel Town. Everyone had a magnificent library, usually with a huge gleaming radiogram in one corner, and now upon rows of British Club leatherbound editions which often turned out to be mock-ups with nothing behind. It was all fascinating to me, like the movie set facades.

The stars were always in and out of each others' homes, and eventually when we lived there, they were in and out of ours. You soon discovered Randolph Scott in the kitchen, or Marlene Dietrich in the garden, sunning

herself; it was open house really. Later on, when Vines and I owned the Beverly Hills Tennis Club, we got to know everybody well. Ben Lyon and Bebe Daniels would invite us over for drinks, or throw a party for us, and we soon became close friends. David Niven and Errol Flynn became familiar faces, and Ben and Bebe would invite me to stay at their Malibu beach home in Santa Monica whenever I had an off-tennis weekend. They also owned a smaller place next door, which eventually became the home of Marlene Dietrich, but which was also the beach retreat of Cary Grant and Randolph Scott before they were well known. That house on the beach was quite a place. The guest room where I always stayed had a bathroom to end all bathrooms. The walls, the ceiling, the floor and even the toilet, were all inlaid with tiny little mirrors like crazy paving. I'd have a shave in there, and I could see 600,000 other guys - all doing exactly the same thing.

I don't think I ever "went Hollywood" though. I think I got dragged into it really, because of owning the tennis club later on. But at that stage of my life, it was all pretty impressive. To see these people from the big screen and actually be involved with them, from inside and behind the scenes, was unbelievable.

Fred Perry, *An Autobiography*, is published on June 14 by Stanley Paul, price £8.95.



Perry in Hollywood: the champion talks to Betty Davis at a preview party. "At that stage, it was all impressive"

### TOMORROW

How television and money have changed the gentlemanly game

### moreover... Miles Kington

Although after 10 days in Spain my Spanish was coming back fast, the only person there I really understood well was a man with a cleft palate.

He lives on the cliff face at Ronda. Ronda, like its Welsh near namesake, is famous for its valley, which divides in half the 500-foot high sheer cliff on which the town stands, and if you can visualize somewhere like Chester coming right to the edge of Beachy Head, but surrounded by some Grampians instead of the sea, you begin to get the idea. If you can further visualize a man with a cleft palate and a vegetable garden living halfway down Beachy Head, then we're almost there.

The Ronda valley is spanned by a stone bridge 40ft across and 500ft up. The only time I ever saw my father on the Clifton Suspension Bridge he walked straight down the middle, preferring the risk of being run over to falling off, and I think I must have inherited his gift for vertigo, as I found myself walking from new Ronda to old Ronda across the bridge, among the cars. It's not that I'm afraid I'm going to fall off, just that I have this subconscious desire to jump off and fly like a bird.

"Let's take this path down the cliff," said Caroline, pointing to a track which led into mid-air. By the time I had

disagreed she had already disappeared down it, so I followed and caught her up opposite a gate bearing a sign: "Prohibido El Paso".

"Roughly translated," I said, "that means that walkers are advised to turn back here for fear of being tempted to launch themselves into space." Before my plan could take root, the little man with the cleft palate appeared on the other side of the gate and smilingly asked me if the señora with the camera would care to come through the gate and down his garden so that she could get a magnificent view of the bridge and the town. Amazed, I understood every word he said. This was because his cleft palate forced him to speak very slowly so that his fellow-Spaniards could understand him. As a result, he was the only person I met in Spain who spoke Spanish at the same speed as me.

His garden, which slopes rapidly to the edge of the void, grows lettuce, artichokes, almond trees and a small mad dog, tied up. I remember all this because I had a most detailed horticultural conversation with him, you see, whether he was just a nice old man getting lonely in his garden or a notorious assassin who lured travellers to the edge and

pushed them over, descending later to remove their pears and cameras. So while Caroline leant on the brink and snapped away at the truly remarkable view of Ronda, I held him in debate, tensing myself for the moment when he would try to push her over.

It never came. Instead, I learnt that he had lived in this little house for 60 years, had been born there in fact. I learnt all about the best time to plant artichokes, and why. I learnt that nobody had ever fallen off the top of Ronda cliffs, but that plenty of people had jumped. No accidents, many suicides, he said. Why? *Eaten locos*, he said, tapping his head. Nonsense, I thought - they all succumbed to a desire to fly. Not only did he speak the clearest Spanish I ever heard, he was less afraid of heights than any man I ever met.

He seemed sorry to see us go, and waved till we were out of sight. Later, from the bridge, we looked down on his house and garden stuck to the cliff like a house-martin's nest, with the old man a mere dot in it, and I realised how close I had come to achieving flight. Still, at least I had learnt the Spanish word for artichoke and I used it proudly that very night in the restaurant, when ordering vegetables.

The waiter hadn't the faintest

idea what I was talking about. "I'm not surprised," said Caroline. "You're speaking the word with a cleft palate."

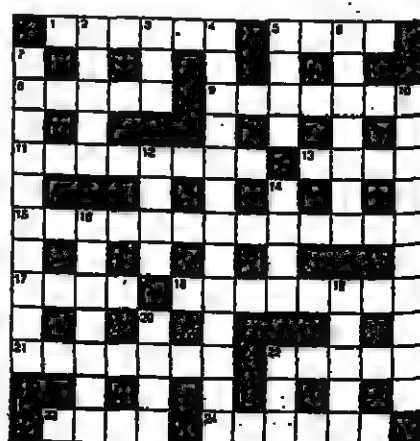
The next day we visited la Cueva de Pileta, a deep cave reaching 500 metres into the

hillsides, full of pre-historic paintings, bats, amazing lime stone formations and stone-age camps. I recommend this cavern wholeheartedly. It's impossible to throw yourself off it.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 365)

- ACROSS  
1 Used to no avail (6)  
2 Newton's child (4)  
3 SAC Nebraska HQ (5)  
4 Ruler (7)  
5 Supervisor (8)  
6 Rare shade (4)  
7 Games spirit (13)  
8 Always (4)  
9 Salad onion (8)  
10 E African language (7)  
11 Existence (5)  
12 Jester (4)  
13 Suppose (6)

- DOWN  
1 Cognizant (5)  
2 Mid-afternoon meal (3)  
3 Plot-resolving god (4,3,7)  
4 Corps (4)  
5 Of Britain (7)  
6 Great happiness (10)  
7 Drive (3,2,1,2)  
8 Badger burrow (4)  
9 Indigo shrub (4)  
10 Wild marjoram (7)



- SOLUTION TO No 364  
ACROSS: 1 Shred 4 Morocco 8 Rains 9 Deadpan 10 Bef canto  
11 Gait 13 Buffer zones 17 Rock 18 Banister 21 Tribune 22 Abbot  
DOWN: 1 Scribe 2 Rebel 3 Distaff 4 Mediterranean 5 Read  
6 Cupcake 7 Ornate 12 Molehairs 14 Unicorn 15 Arctic 16 Writer  
17 Thorn 20 Jute

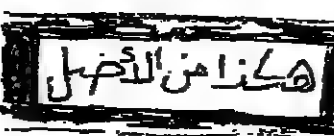


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SONY

Whatever will they think of next?





## TUESDAY PAGE

## The cover-up that kills

## THE FOOD SCANDAL

Few now doubt the fatal connexion between eating western food and suffering from western diseases. Yet this important message is not reaching the public. Geoffrey Cannon exposes the conspiracy of silence keeping Britain unhealthy

The paper that follows is in every sense a collaborative national effort that seeks to identify what is wrong with the diet of the British population as a whole. It includes the average, typical diet, and how this can be remedied. If industry, including both the agriculture and food industries, recognizes at this stage that a consensus is emerging among expert medical groups, and that dietary changes are being advocated for the general population, they can make plans in good time.

The NACNE (National Advisory Council on Nutrition Education) report, September 1983.

The food we eat is the main single cause of the diseases from which most of us eventually suffer and die. To be blunt, western food is a killer. The food we eat greatly increases our chances of suffering and dying from heart disease, stroke, and cancer—the three illnesses which jointly kill two out of every three people in Britain.

In the United States, Australia, Canada, Scandinavia, and other countries, the western food thesis has been the subject of a great number of expert reports, all broadly in agreement. It has been accepted internationally by the medical profession and by governments. In the US, where the national diet is not significantly different from the British, the latest findings about food health and disease are announced urgently at press conferences, in language everybody can understand, and become less stories in newspapers and on television.

This spring I attended a massive heart disease prevention conference in Florida, during which the national magazines *Discover* and *Time* both had cover stories on heart disease prevention. The US department of health announced that food was indeed a main cause of cancer—perhaps more so than smoking. It was impressive to hear a new announcement state that the main official line on cancer was prevention. A recent US poll showed that two-thirds of the population have changed their eating habits for health reasons. In the last 15 years, the rate of death from heart disease in the US (and Australia) has decreased by more than 25 per cent.

In Britain, this change would represent the saving of 40,000 deaths a year, but nothing much is happening. Professor Geoffrey Rose chaired a World Health Organization expert committee whose report on heart disease prevention was published in 1982. In the *British Medical Journal*, he wrote: "In Britain, we are failing to do a preventable disease". Why? And why are we so ignorant or confused about the evident relationship between western food and western disease?

The practice of medicine, is one problem. Doctors are trained to see the body as a kit of parts. Like car mechanics, their work is typically confined to malfunction. Doctors who work in the community, committed to prevention, have effectively been downgraded in the past 10 and 20 years. Nutrition has officially been seen as a medical backwater for 50 years now; so students are given only fragments of information about food and disease. General practitioners, overwhelmed by work, may become little more than retail outlets for the drug industry. In hospitals the power and the glory is in technology.

Professor Raymond Hoffenberg, President of the Royal College of Physicians, is committed to public health, and tells me that the teaching of general practice is being transformed now. In support, Dr Denis Burkitt, who has done more than any other living doctor to spread the word about fibre in the diet, tells me that the medical profession is moving towards prevention.

I hope these two distinguished doctors are proved right. Certainly, key leaders of the medical profession in Britain accept the western food thesis. They have the opportunity to read new research and to travel abroad; and they accept the western food thesis. More remarkably, they are speaking out in public on food and health in language similar to that used by doctors for the past 15 years on the other big public health issue of smoking and health.

The present operation of the European Community Common Agricultural Policy, in relation to dairy products and sugar is directly opposed to the food and health policy the United Kingdom should be aiming for. That is a conclusion of the Canterbury Report on heart disease prevention, published on April 17 on the occasion of an important conference held at the Royal College of Physicians. It was immediately quoted with approval by the *British Medical Journal* in a leading article.

I asked Sir Douglas Black, president of the British Medical Association, for his view on heart disease prevention. "Milk is a major killer", he told me. "It is nonsense to give milk to children in schools. And what would he do if he were minister of health? 'Clobber the dairy industry'—or at least refrain from pampering it."

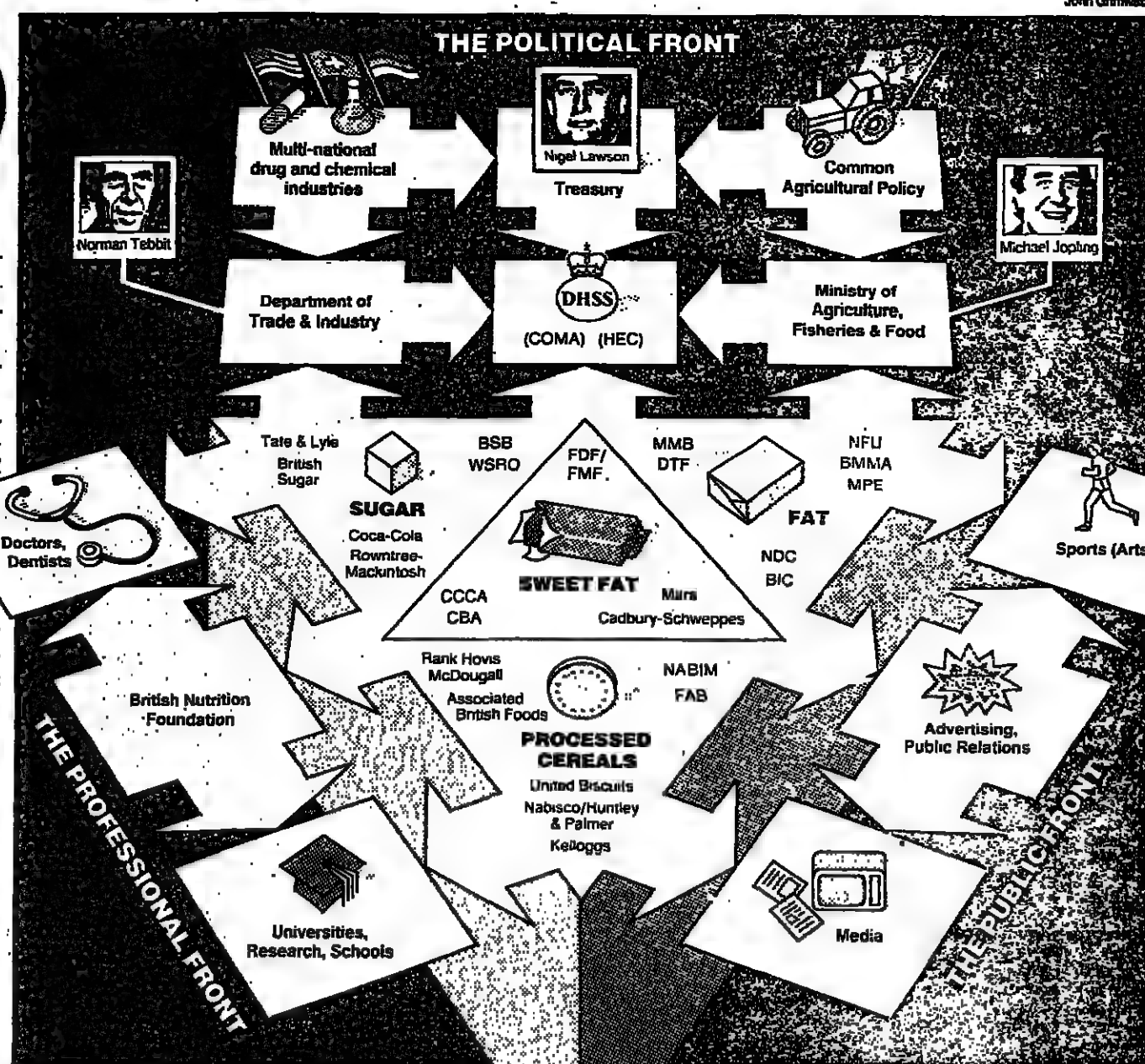
Sir Richard Doll, who jointly established the link between smoking and lung cancer, is now on record with the view that western food may be a bigger cause of all cancers than smoking. And last year *The Lancet* caused consternation in the Department of Health (DHSS) by serializing long extracts from the NACNE report on food and health at a time when DHSS officials, under pressure from the food industry, were stalling publication of the report.

The NACNE report, the first British expert report to set out the western food thesis as a whole, was blocked from April 1981 to September 1983. It was issued finally, only after *The Lancet* serialization had given it the status of a *sensational* document, and it has never been endorsed by the DHSS. Six years earlier, in 1977, the McGovern report *Dietary Goals for the United States* whose conclusions were rather more radical, was published by the US government.

The NACNE story, described to me by one London-based professor of nutrition as "our own Watergate", scandalized health professionals, fascinated the media, and alerted a wide public to the issue of food and health. Television, radio, newspapers and magazine now regularly repeat the NACNE recommendations—that we will do well to eat a lot more wholemeal bread and cereal, fresh vegetables and fruit, and to halve our consumption of animal and dairy fats, processed sugars, and salt. But the report was blocked.

Britain became the richest nation on earth, spurred by the profits of the slave trade, whose chief non-human commodity was sugar. One hundred years ago sugar became cheaper than nutritious food, and the British sweet tooth was born. Mrs Beeton devised confections of meat, fat and sugar for the new middle class, popularizing a fashion of cookery which is still perpetuated by cookery books as part of our national heritage.

This century the amount of harmful fat eaten in Britain has increased. Animals were penned, the car was invented, and so both animals and the people that ate them got fatter. Margarine was devised as a cheap substitute for butter and was later made by a process of "hydrogenation" which converts harmless vegetable oils into harmful saturated fats. Some margarines now, like



Flora, remain high in polyunsaturates. More recently, the European Common Agricultural Policy has created massive surpluses of milk, butter and cheese (the butter mountain is now one million tons) and thus made fat—and sugar too—artificially profitable to produce. On average, every British man, woman and child eats 100 lb of processed sugars every year. Now that salt is not needed to preserve food, the amount of salt eaten has dropped, and with it the rate of deaths from stroke—but we still eat perhaps three to five times more salt than is good for us.

Sunblist, Mother's Pride, and such-like bread, is palatable only spread with fat (butter or margarine) and sugar (as in jam) or salt (as in Marmite). Ignorance about food and health has been compounded by confusion. We have been brought up to believe that the more protein we eat the better; that starches are fattening; and that the way to health is calorie-cutting. All these notions are wrong, or at least outdated. If anything, adults eat too much protein; besides which, foods of animal origin, such as meat, cheese and milk that are high in protein are much higher in fat.

Chemists classify starches and sugars together as carbohydrates; but for health we will do best to eat much more wholemeal bread and potatoes, both of which are full of nourishment and, because

bulky and satisfying, not fattening. It is the processed sugars, together with fat and the "sweet fat" confessions, that are fattening, partly because they are concentrated and very dense in calories. As for calorie-cutting, the only reliable way to stay lean throughout life is to take more exercise, and eat well. Faced with the NACNE thesis, Tim Fortescue, the former MP who at the time was director-general of the Food and Drink Industries Council, the food industry body that negotiates codes of practice with the DHSS, said to me, "Any chap can produce an expert to contradict whatever any other expert has said". And "Today's consensus view could be contradicted, not tomorrow, but certainly the day after". Dr Alan Robertson, who after working for the chemical industry became chairman of the food industry-funded British Nutrition Foundation, said to me of NACNE, "Yet again, here is the flavour of the month".

Representatives of the food industry whose business it is to protect the commercial interests of fat, sugar, sweet fat, salt, and processed cereals, are bound to dismiss the message of the NACNE report as a fad,

despite the fact that it is repeated by expert committees all over the world. The fact is, that there always has been, and always will be, a collision between wealth and health, as far as food is concerned. This is because the most profitable commodities are cheap, uniform, stable, compact, and easy to make, pack and transport. Fresh fruit and vegetables are bulky and seasonal; they bruise, and they go bad. The qualities that make them good food make them a bad commodity. Wholemeal flour is an unsatisfactory commodity because it goes rancid, rots and is liable to infestation; that is to say, it supports life. Rats and weevils don't like flour much, which is rather sensible of them. Sugar is ideal as a food commodity. Tate and Lyle announced profits of £57.3m in 1983, up 43 per cent from 1982. On average we eat 70lb of sugar a year "hidden" in processed food; the reason being that sugar remains cheaper than the food it replaces.

In Britain the food processors are uniquely powerful, and work systematically to influence public, professional and political opinion, as shown in the diagram on this page, and the accompanying text which gives a very brief sketch of what goes on in Westminster, Whitehall, and all the appropriate places. Britain is a centralized society in which a remarkable proportion of decisions are

taken behind closed doors. The chief medical officer at the DHSS is advised on medical aspects of food policy by a standing committee of experts whose acronym is Coma (apt, was say). Members of Coma committees have to sign the Official Secrets Act. The Health Education Council is funded by the DHSS with an annual budget of about £9.5m a year. Saatchi and Saatchi, the advertising agency, devised an HEC press campaign recently which included, as one in a series, an advertisement stating that sugar is empty of calories and that brown sugar is no different from white sugar. After exchanges of view with the DHSS, the advertisement was withdrawn. Saatchi are now the agency for British Sugar, and are mounting a £2m campaign to spread the word that sugar is natural and wholesome. In 1983 the sugar, chocolate, and confectionery industry spent £91.8m on advertising.

How can we as individuals find out how to eat for health? And how can the food we eat in Britain be changed for the better on a national basis? That is the subject of an article in *The Times* tomorrow.

The Food Scandal, by Caroline Walker and Geoffrey Cannon, was published yesterday by Century (£7.95). It includes a "translation" of the NACNE report into everyday language.

## How the food industry gets its own way

British food processors operate on three fronts to protect their interests: public, professional and political. In the diagram the industry is represented by the big triangle. This is divided into four smaller triangles, roughly corresponding to four businesses: sugar, fat, sweet fat, and processed cereal (and salt). In Britain some food processors and their representatives have extraordinary influence, not countered (as in America) by pressure from consumer groups.

Sugar is top left. Tate and Lyle (T&L) and British Sugar (BS) process almost all Britain's sugar. British, and the world, sugar is represented by the British Sugar Bureau (director-general, Michael Shersby MP) and the World Sugar Research Organization. Two firms making massive use of sugar are Coca-Cola, and Rowntree Macintosh.

Fat is top right. Meat and dairy farmers are powerfully represented in Whitehall by the National Farmers' Union (NFU). In the last 10 years British farmers have been subsidized by an estimated £63,000 million. Marketing and public relations organizations of farmers and distributors include the Milk Marketing Board (NMB), the National Dairy Council (NDC), the Bacon and Meat Marketing Association (BMMA), the Meat Promotion Executive (MPE), and the Dairy Trades Federation (DTF). Doctors who say animal fat is harmless are given headlines in the *Butter Information Council* (BIC) newspaper sent to "opinion leaders".

Sweet fat is the middle triangle. The Food and Drink Industries Council (FDIC) had as its director-general former MP Tim Fortescue. Last month Falklands war hero Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore took over a reformed body now called the Food Manufacturers' Federation (FMF) and the Food and Drink Federation (FDF) to represent the trade in Whitehall and Brussels. Cadbury-Schweppes and Mars use much sugar and fat in their products. Lobby organizations are the Cakes and Biscuits Alliance (CBA); and the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance (CCA) which, among its many activities, funded a dental conference this April.

Processed cereal products are depleted of fibre, vitamins, minerals and essential fats. They are represented by Rank Hovis McDougall (RHM) and Associated British Foods (ABF) who between them bake 86 per cent of the factory-made white bread in Britain. RHM also has 75 per cent of the British table salt business. United Biscuits and Nabisco/Huntley & Palmer make much use of highly processed flour as well as fat and sugar in biscuits. Kellogg's have half the market for processed breakfast cereals, and also uses much sugar and salt. The lobby organization is the National Association of British & Irish Millers (NABIM).

whose publicity outfit is FAB (Flour Advisory Bureau). The public front. The food industry now spends over £425 million a year on advertising. The industries whose foods are most under attack for health reasons tend to spend the most money on their image. The *Butter Information Council* has a £3 million annual budget and invites the press to medical conferences; it also displays industry, sugar also puts money into sport. British Sugar has sponsored British sportsmen; Mars Bars put £200,000 into the London marathon. The arts will follow.

The professional front. The British Nutrition Foundation is funded by the food industry. Originally it was sponsored mainly by RHM and T&L. The BNF's target groups are "opinion leaders" and "educators". It also seeks contacts with the media, Whitehall and Westminster. Currently it has achieved an association with the Royal College of Physicians. The industry also works directly with the medical profession: the BSB, WSR, CCA and BIC each lobby doctors and dentists; Mars has funded dental research on vaccines. The industry supplies charts and other literature to schools, University departments of nutrition and food science (for example at Queen Elizabeth College, London, and at Reading). The industry is supported by the industry, as is scientific research. RHM, Cadbury-Schweppes, Kellogg's, Tate & Lyle and Rowntree Macintosh are present on campus. Senior scientists move between industry, the Civil Service and universities.

The political front. The more highly food is processed, the more it contributes to the gross national product through "added value". So the industry has a friend in the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The DTI is also influenced by multinational drug and chemical industries with interests in processed food. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food further pressed to do so by the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) whose subsidies favour fat and sugar production. The multinationals and the CAP both influence the Treasury, which in turn presses the Department of Health (DHSS). The DHSS is pressed on all sides and from within: civil servants representing the social services (the SS in DHSS) point out that healthy and long-lived citizens will increase the number of old-age pensions. The NHS costs £15.5 billion, and generates no revenue. The Health Education Council (HEC) is funded by the DHSS; its task is limited to publicising policies on health, including on food, approved by the government of the day. The most recent DHSS publication, *Eating for Health*, says "What we eat is not necessarily the most important key to good health—it is an aspect which is often misunderstood or neglected." Not by the British food processing industry.

Julia Owen explains the problems of bringing up twins in the Soviet Union

## Double trouble in Moscow

"Never mind", clucked the old babushkas, peering into the pram. "It'll be two nice boys next time". Pushing small identical twins round Moscow is like walking an exotic pedigree dog—everybody stops to talk to you, and everybody has advice to offer. The twins' smart western buggy and elegant snowsuits set us apart immediately as a curiosity. Old women in headscarves are full of commiseration: "How many days were you in labour?" is a frequent question prompted by Soviet memories of a long and agonized childbirth without anaesthetic. "Where did you buy your double buggy?" and "Can I buy it off you?" being the others.

The logistics of transporting tiny twins across Europe with all their baggage pales into insignificance compared to the

problems modern Russians face in bringing up a clutch of offspring simultaneously. More washing machines are being produced now but they frequently break down and, as the Soviet press points out, servicing and spare parts are far from adequate. Formula baby milk and specially prepared infant foods are not regularly available. A mother of two in a neighbouring Russian block is managing to breastfeed her twins, Sasha and Vanya, and plans to do so until they are at least a year old. Breastfeeding for the whole of the first year is common in the Soviet Union, and many mothers continue to do so until the child is two.

Like most foreigners we import all our milk in bulk from Helsinki. The weekly milk train from Finland arrives at Mos-



Twins with mother Julia: the focus of Russian sympathy

cow's Leningrad station. There duty is paid, Soviet storage charges are paid, and the frozen milk cartons which now cost over a pound a litre are ready for collection. A large deep freeze is a lifeline in Moscow. The hardest thing to grasp when planning the exodus from rural England was that Boots would no longer be just around the corner. We had to import

every last jar of baby food, vitamin drops, rusks, cotton wool balls, plastic pants, cat nets and cots. We bought a new British machine, but now have to import the washing powder too. Bringing up small children in a tenth floor flat is hard enough in any city but it is doubly difficult when for six months of the year the snow outside piles

higher and higher while temperatures plunge daily to below -15°C. Last winter we stood day after day at the window watching the little thermometer we had brought with us hover around ten degrees below. The wind eventually dropped and we emerged into the bright day sunshine that followed Christmas.

All Russian babies are swaddled and the snowy streets were suddenly full of highly padded grandmothers pushing and pulling seemingly empty prams with a large bulge under the blankets, the whole being giftwrapped with a wide green or pink ribbon (depending on sex) would suddenly heave to reveal a trace of life.

The twins go out too. Whatever they wear is never enough for the babushkas who are deeply suspicious of their Mothercare padded snowsuits and padded sheepskin bags. Russian grandmothers are the conscience of the nation, and we too tread in fear of them. A double consignment of girls is the most awful bad luck, they say in sympathy.

Russian families can have only one try at producing a son, the resources simply not being there to bring up two children. And without grandmother, of

course, it would be impossible. There are day nurseries in the Soviet Union, but they are not quite the success the government envisaged.

Facilities at the local surgery—a collection of polyliners are crowded and inadequate and most of the Russians we know seem to resort to illegal private practices. We can summon doctors from the special diplomatic polyclinic, who provide a good service, or better still turn to the doctor resident at the British Embassy. Many Russians rely on folk remedies such as mustard plasters and herb infusions since anti-biotics are in very short supply in Russia.

The most difficult aspect of living in Moscow's small diplomatic press and business community is that it takes about a month to obtain a visa for the Soviet Union. Grandparents, alas, cannot just pop out on a cheap ticket to give you hand.

The one thing we are not short of is toys. Just across the nine lane street we live on there is a branch of Moscow's largest toy store *Dom Igruschi* or the House of Toys, a modern reflection of Lenin's dictum that in Russia, children are the only privileged class.

## Bill Wilson is incurable. He's not unhelpable.

Bill Wilson wanted to be a farmer or a chef. His uncle owned a farm in Kilmarnock where Bill was born. As it happened, Bill became a chef with the BMA. He is softly spoken, and has a warm sense of humour. Some years ago, he suffered a stroke which left him severely paralysed. He came to us at Putney—a long way from his uncle's farm.

But Bill doesn't let things get him down.

He exercises with determination, loves to play chess (though he's short of opponents), goes to museums and occasionally cooks in the patients' kitchen.

For Bill the RHHI is home, as it is for some 270 other patients whom we strive, through skilled nursing, therapy and medical treatment, to help achieve as much independence as possible.

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## TOMORROW

How to enjoy a good lunch—safely. A guide to eating the healthy way.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Pensioned off

Labour's latest Euro vote-winner is somewhat embarrassing to those in the party who believe charity begins at home. The offending item is a give-away Pierre Cardin pen from Labour's Euro-socialist group. Even worse, a further 5,000 cheaper ballpoints emblazoned with the legend, "Socialist Group with Socialists for Jobs, Peace and Freedom", have been imported from Germany. I am told that most are lying in the basement of Transport House.

### Ten to the bar

A long-haired youth known only as John left the car in which he lives in Richmond and, armed with his guitar, strolled into the Labour party's Walworth Road HQ. He said he had just the tune for the party's song for Europe contest. Unfortunately, he confessed to knowing nothing about Labour's policy on Europe. Not letting that stand in the way he was given a crash course and led to the recording studio. There he sang a protest-style ballad, pausing occasionally for clarification on the finer points of the economic union, terms for withdrawal and the like.

● Norris McWhirter's claim last week that a two-word letter to *The Times* joins the shortest on record has been challenged. A reader tells me that a correspondent about getting letters printed in *The Times* was conclusively terminated a few years ago with a letter of only one word: "Brevity."

### Enemy lines

"There can be no doubt the most effective medium of communication is the media itself," Ken Livingstone declared in *The Guardian* yesterday. It seems the media does not include the *Hornsey Journal*. In the latest edition, next to an apology for GLEC abolition by Environment Secretary Patrick Jenkin, is a large blank space headed: "The Livingstone View." The paper's editor, Michael Pearce, told me Livingstone had failed to reply to two letters beseeching him to defend his case. His unwanted reference is due to the GLEC policy of snubbing the *Hornsey Journal* following a dispute with the NUJ which ended 18 months ago. Far from mending fences, Pearce's invitation seems to have jogged Ken's memory. Yesterday the journal was told that from Friday the GLEC was banning placement of any ads in the paper.

### More anon

Yuri Andropov's death in February has forced Frederick Forsyth to rewrite large chunks of his forthcoming novel, *The Fourth Protocol*. Andropov, described by Forsyth as "a marvellous brooding and malign presence", was to have featured prominently in the book as the Soviet general secretary who plots to bring a far-left Labour government to power in Britain. He has now been replaced, not by Chernomir, but by an anonymous figure referred to only by his title. "You just can't trust these people to stay alive till publication date", says Forsyth.

### Fair question

Metropolitan Police "S" District recently held a fair in Bushey, Hertfordshire. The army laid on a skydiving team, the RAF displayed model cockpits, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers played the pipes and drums. Nearly £10,000 was raised for Mencap, Guide Dogs for the Blind, and police and army benevolent funds. Laudable stuff. But no, it seems, to Lord Brockway, the 96-year-old peace campaigner, who tabled a question in the Lords asking whether the Government endorses "this association of the police with armed forces for military propaganda." Peace, man.

● Yesterday I questioned the purpose of a Mountain Rescue Association in the West of England. At the risk of making mountains out of molehills, I now hear there is a similar outfit in Romney Marsh.

### Something rotten

Would you buy a used house from Denmark's conservative prime minister, Poul Schlüter? The question is being asked after businessman Bo Brebech bought Schlüter's villa in north Copenhagen. He did not call in a surveyor - a mistake, since it quickly became clear the house was riddled with rot and damp and plagued by colonies of rats, gnawing through the foundations. Now Brebech is suing the PM for £30,000 in repairs. After hostile questions in parliament, Schlüter has offered to buy the house back. Brebech, who for some reason has fallen in love with the place, says he just wants the money. This is not surprising: in the middle of the scandal he mysteriously lost his job as company secretary of a leading - and ultra-conservative - property association.

### Beyond doubt

It was no surprise that Ronald Reagan was found guilty of "crimes against humanity" in the mock trial organized by the left-wing group Liberation, prosecuted by Labour peer Lord Gifford and presided over by John Platts-Mills QC, once expelled from the Labour Party for extremism. Indeed, he was adjudged guilty twice. Before Reagan could be defended, an over-zealous co-judge, Annajoy David, blurted out her verdict having heard only the prosecution case.

PHS



## Weapons that must be outlawed now

by Richard Luce

On April 18 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Vice-President George Bush presented to the 40-nation conference on disarmament a draft treaty for a comprehensive, worldwide ban on chemical weapons. The British Government warmly supported this initiative, in the hope that progress towards early agreement would be achieved. There is an urgent need for it. As recent events in the Gulf have shown, the need to ban these dreadful weapons has never been more pressing.

Achievement of a total ban on chemical weapons, with effective verification, would be an important step down the road of practical arms control. Today the chemical weapons negotiations resume at Geneva after the Easter break, during which governments will have had time to digest the US draft treaty. We hope a breakthrough can be achieved, but much will depend on the Soviet response.

There are grounds for such a hope. First, there was Soviet acceptance, on February 21, of continuous international inspection at the site of destruction of chemical weapons stocks, an important aspect of verification. Second, on March 2 Mr Chernomir said "now it seems that prerequisites are beginning to ripen for resolving" the question of a "general and complete prohibition" of chemical weapons. Furthermore, on April 18 the Soviet delegate at Geneva reiterated the Soviet commitment to a treaty, stressing its willingness to agree to adequate measures of verification.

The Soviet proposals tabled at the Stockholm conference on disarmament in Europe on May 8 again included the idea of a chemical weapons ban limited to Europe. However, a regional ban on such

easily transported weapons makes no sense. Far from being easier to resolve, the verification problems would become even harder. And why should Europe have priority in benefiting from a chemical weapons ban when all recent cases of their use have been elsewhere?

The negotiations in Geneva have assumed added urgency in recent months. There is a growing imbalance between East and West. The Soviet Union has a massive chemical warfare capability, comprising over 300,000 tons of lethal chemical warfare agents, and the means to deliver them. By contrast, Britain abandoned chemical weapons in the late 1950s, and the US has not manufactured any since 1969. Soviet failure to date to reciprocate western restraint should serve as a warning to those who advocate unilateralism.

The other, very topical cause for concern is the evidence of these odious weapons being used in parts of Asia under the control of communist regimes and, most recently, in the war between Iran and Iraq. As Sir Geoffrey Howe said in March, the use of chemical

weapons anywhere in the world deserves the strongest condemnation. The Government's concern led us to extend, on April 12, export controls on certain chemicals which could be used to make chemical weapons.

Our EEC partners have taken similar action, as has the US. We hope others will follow suit. It is deeply regrettable that any country, which signed the 1925 Geneva protocol, banning the use of chemical weapons, should now be flouting its international obligations. But it proves that the protocol, which did not ban manufacture or stockpiling, not provided for verification of compliance, urgently needs to be buttressed by a comprehensive, verifiable ban.

Effective verification is the key, but it is difficult to agree upon. Because of the very nature of the weapons, verification must be prompt and intrusive, for all parties. Soviet reluctance to accept this inescapable fact has been the major stumbling block so far.

For adequate verification there must be routine on-site inspection to ensure that stocks are destroyed,

that chemical weapon manufacturing plants are dismantled, and that civil chemical factories are not used for covert production of chemical weapons. Complementing the routine inspections, there must be provision for procedures to investigate any doubt which may arise about compliance. Without such fact-finding procedures there would be no means of resolving doubt. And doubt breeds uncertainty, destroys confidence and provokes recrimination, which would in turn undermine the treaty.

On February 14 at the disarmament conference I tabled a working paper on challenge inspection, the latest in the series of initiatives by successive British governments designed to achieve a total ban. The aim of this paper was to suggest how challenges should be handled in order to maintain confidence in the treaty. The US draft treaty builds upon these ideas in more detail. The precise way in which such action would be implemented must be the subject of further negotiation at Geneva. But it will clearly be important to ensure that action follows a challenge without delay.

The new US draft treaty should give renewed impetus to the negotiations. Britain will continue to play a leading role. The disarmament conference must now make an energetic and sustained effort to resolve the outstanding problems. If it does so we will be in sight of our goal to banish chemical weapons from the face of the earth. The prize for all of us is enormous. For our part, we will try our hardest to achieve it.

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The author is Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

## So who does run Liverpool?

The Militant Tendency may no longer have the headline-grabbing power to embarrass the Labour Party nationally, but it has by no means vanished. The inquiries and expulsions of last year have checked its advance, but left its local roots in place.

The deepest of those roots are in Liverpool, where the city council continues to confront the Government over its budget. Liverpool is the only place where Militant has tasted real power and it is the dominant force within the city's Labour Party. Militant's organization and influence are largely responsible for the council's stance.

The important figures are not the most visible. The greatest power is wielded by two men involved in the tendency since it began: Terry Harrison, now a member of the secret 40-strong central committee and re-president of the Liverpool party, and Tony Mulhearn, a former member of the Militant editorial board, district party president and recently-elected councillor. They are both more influential than the deputy council leader and regular television news star, Derek Hutton.

Militant's organization in Liverpool is impressive. The tendency's work is coordinated from a terrace house in Trueman Road. Certain rooms are barred to all but Militant members. Militant employs seven full-time organizers compared with the Labour Party's one full-time employee - and she is a Militant member in any case. A network of secret branches operates in each of the Liverpool constituencies, running parallel with the official Labour Party organization. In the Liverpool Labour Party meeting, the branches meet to go through the agenda and decide their line on each issue.

Liverpool is indeed where Militant began. Its roots can be traced to the 1950s, in the Walton constituency - later to be Eric Heffer's seat - whose party secretary nurtured a small group of Trotskyists in the Labour League of Youth. These youngsters published a small magazine called *Rally*. Its editor was Pat Wall, who 30 years later was to achieve national fame when Michael Foot tried to stop him being Labour candidate for Bradford North. Other Walton young socialists included two members of the Militant



John Hamilton (centre) is officially Labour leader. Derek Hutton (left) is generally accepted as the man in charge, but the real power is wielded by Tony Mulhearn (right) and another Militant

editorial board who were expelled from the Labour Party last year. Militant editor Peter Taffie and Keith Dickinson.

In Walton, this group was quite powerful and almost got the party to select their future guru, Ted Grant, as their parliamentary candidate. But in Liverpool as a whole there was little chance of progress against the existing Labour machine. In 1964 Taffie and Dickinson left Merseyside to start Militant.

For many years Liverpool Labour politics were dominated by right-wing and Catholic caucuses and Labour's political traditions had more in common with Chicago than with a normal British city. In the 1950s the Liverpool party was led by the right-wing Jack Braddock (husband of the formidable Bessie), perhaps Britain's best example of a boss politician. Braddock seemed deliberately to cultivate the Tammany Hall image, always wearing a tuxedo. He ruled his party through patronage and an elaborate system of caucuses such as the secret "Catholic Action" group.

Jack Braddock died in 1963 and was succeeded as Labour "boss" by Bill Sefton, who had previously been a left-wing opponent of Braddock. Once in office though, Sefton largely

carried on with Braddock's policies and political style. The policies of Labour administrations in Liverpool Town Hall were virtually indistinguishable from those of the Conservatives when they held office. Both parties put their faith in building housing blocks and grand inner city motorways. But the voters became disillusioned, and in 1973 Labour was suddenly thrown out and replaced by the "pavement politics" of Trevor Jones, and the Liberals. In opposition, Labour underwent a transformation.

The new Labour group leader, John Hamilton, was modest, mild-mannered and amiable. He saw himself as a conciliator, not as a "boss", and he accepted that it was the job of Labour councillors to carry out local Labour policy, not to ignore or reject it. The district party assumed a new role, becoming the dominant partner in its relationship with the council Labour group. Today the district party in Liverpool, probably has more power over its councillors than the Labour Party in any other city.

Meanwhile, Militant had been beavering away in the Liverpool wards and constituencies. Their main organizer was a boilermaker and former Young Conservative,

Terry Harrison, who had been involved in *Rally* in Walton. Progress was relatively easy. Braddock and Sefton had left one of the most decrepit Labour parties in the country, with very few members. One district party official later accused Braddock of deliberately keeping membership low to discourage any opposition. One Labour councillor, Braddock man, had just six members in his ward, and yet anybody who asked to join was told the party was "full up". Militant coordinated its members and often employed the same tactics once used by Braddock and his caucus. It took only a handful of Militant members to take control of many wards and constituencies. Militant's most spectacular advance in Liverpool came in 1981 and 1982 after the Labour Party adopted new rules on the reselection of MPs. Within a few months three right-wing Liverpool MPs, namely Duane Eric Ogden and Richard Crawshaw, had defected to the SDP. Militant members were chosen to fight four of the eight Liverpool parliamentary seats.

In the district party, Militant pushed through a policy of no cuts in jobs or services and no rate or rent rises. It was openly and proudly acknowledged that this stand would lead to an inevitable confrontation with the Conservative government if Labour returned to council office. From the outset, Militant knew it could not really rely on any confrontation. Some of the more idealistic members might have hoped Liverpool would trigger a mini-revolution, a dry-run for the real thing. The more realistic knew that advantages were more likely, but considerable. If a compromise deal with the Government looks like a defeat, the minority of Militant councillors will always be able to vote against it, and accuse John Hamilton of betraying the working class. If the council does achieve concessions from Mr Jenkins, we can be sure they will be heralded by Militant as a victory, and a "triumph for socialist ideas".

Michael Crick

Militant, by Michael Crick. Is published by Faber and Faber on June 18 at £3.95.

## Plus and nonplus

New words for old, by Philip Howard

defined to the stuffy and simple-minded. But these underestimate the attractions of plurals to the advertising industry. Singular is feeble. Numbers mean more, mean better, mean more sales.

Similar examples of what appear to be plural adjectives qualifying singular nouns abound. Take the alarming profession of an explosives expert. This must be an example of an adjective turned into a plural noun and used attributively. I can see why one does not want to refer to an explosive expert, which might be misunderstood. It could mean that this expert in the North Sea herring industry, as it might be, has a very bad temper and who can blame him? You cannot turn the singular phrase around. "This expert is explosive", without producing

either nonsense, or a different meaning from the one intended.

I should have thought that the meaning of "an explosive expert" would be clear from the context. It is slightly more economical. But perhaps this is another example of the hyperbolic attractions of the plural. The intention may be to underline the fact that this expert is expert not just in one sort of explosive, but in dozens, and indeed all, of the nasty things.

Compare and contrast: the chemicals industry: a cosmetics cream; a plastics bottle. I have not yet spotted an aerosols shavings cream; but I expect to do so any day now. It will be justified on the grounds that the foul and ineffectual froth can be packed in more than one type of

aerosol, and can be used for shaving, shaving, and at any time of day or night.

The trend towards plurals is not simple. Flux in language seldom is. Take the fashion for abstract nouns such as "leadership" to replace the plural "leaders". Leadership used to be what a Boy Scout had who was promoted to whatever posts were available for those with it. Later in the *cursus honorum* it was something along with officious qualities that was needed for a naval rating to be given a commission.

Nowadays, leadership is the vague word to designate the head vogue of the Labour or Tory or Liberal or SD parties. And now the current Miracle Citroën advertisement, in *The Times* and doubtless other lesser organs for such notices, invites you and me to drive the car at our local dealership. They should worry if I take up the invitation. The motive is the same as that for electrics and explosives: to sound grand. But the flux is in the opposite direction.

Roger Scruton

## Euro-poll: why you should not vote

That most people are not interested in the elections to the European Parliament, have only the vaguest idea of that parliament's powers and duties, and would not be able to tell a Euro-MP from a speak your weight machine has been lamented as yet another sign of the political ignorance of the British public. In fact, it is the sign of a strong and flourishing culture, which refuses to take this body of ramped mediocrities as seriously as it takes itself. No doubt the Italians, having lost hope for a stable administration, have every reason to believe that they would be better governed from Strasbourg than from Rome. But their case is not ours. The worst thing that could happen to us, after centuries of stable government, is to be ruled from abroad, by a parliament of Social Democrats.

Unfortunately, however, the British public's contempt for the European Parliament is not shared by the opinionated classes. Always active, always vociferous, always in search of an opportunity to try out their hare-brained schemes for human improvement, nothing seems to them more likely to bring lasting benefits to mankind than a parliament composed of people entirely like themselves. This is the real source of the popularity of Euro-politics among the radical middle classes.

In the House of Commons such people encounter two important obstacles to their schemes. The first is the British constitution, in which unified sovereignty is wonderfully combined with diversified power. The second is the duty of representation, which obliges members to give up their egomaniacal ambitions and attend to the pension of Mr Higgins, or passport of Mr Patel. Consultation and representation take the fun out of politics, and neutralise some of its power.

Euro-politics, however, is free from those constraints. To the British public the European Parliament is a joke. But to its members it is fun - well paid, irresponsible fun - and with marvellous opportunities for social and political scheming. Only one thing is lacking, and that is power. Without power the European Parliament is a harmless institution, in which second-rate politicians are paid comfortable salaries to stay out of mischief and console themselves with the radical contingent. But with power, and will by, satisfied with nothing less.

The Italian radical Altiero Spinielli has therefore devised a scheme which will enable him and his kind to enjoy in Strasbourg the power that they could never wield in Rome. This is the treaty to establish the European Union, soon to be voted upon, which would render our loss of sovereignty permanent and irreversible. Some states - Italy included - never had much sover-

eignty to lose. But for the British citizen treaty will, if signed, finally destroy his political culture, by destroying the centuries-old artefact of allegiance to the Crown.

The treaty sets up a new political entity - the Union of Europe - with "autonomous powers" to achieve monetary, economic, political and fiscal union. It will be a sovereign body, entitled to redistribute the resources and the reserves of the member states, in obedience to the whims of a "Commission" and its president. Once the union is established, member states will lose autonomy in almost every matter from taxation to social welfare. The union's laws will take precedence over national laws, and it will take positive initiatives to break down national barriers.

His aims go far beyond the economic requirements of a "common market". Indeed, they include measures of a profoundly political kind, calculated not to further free exchange, but to stifle it. Thus Article 56 assigns extensive duties to regulate the social policy of member states. It aims to create "Union-wide collective agreements" between trade unions and management, "worker participation" in industry, and "equality between men and women". And if free trade gets in the way, so much the worse for free trade.

Of course, none of this is very well worked out. The half-baked quality of the treaty can be seen by comparing Articles 46 and 47. The first proposes a "homogeneous judicial area", in order to "fight international forms of crime, including terrorism". The second insists that "the Union must (Note 'must', not 'will try to') attain within a period of two years... the abolition of personal checks at frontiers." In other words, we must open our frontiers to the terrorist populations of Paris and Rome. This invocation to drop our weapons and fight with symbols is typical of the whole spirit of the treaty. The Chamber of Medocrity at Strasbourg would rather create ineffective powers against terrorism than leave effective powers in the hands of sovereign bodies other than itself. Indeed, it is impatient with all forms of national sovereignty, and rides rough-shod over every true historical allegiance in pursuit of its dangerous purposes.

If it is allowed to fulfil its ambition, Euro-politics will be the death of Europe. And every vote cast in an election to the European Parliament fuels its illusion of legitimacy. The British response is therefore the right one. For you can be sure that, whoever you vote for, he will believe in the power of the institution to which he aspires. And that is the belief which threatens our independence.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review

Peter Kellner

## 40 years on, the trust betrayed

There is a lot to be said against party political broadcasts. They provide second-rate propaganda, third-rate art and fourth-rate sources of information. However, I still find them compelling. They project images of each party's own choosing; for anyone interested in party politics, those images are worth studying with care.

Last week, on the eve of the D-Day anniversary, the Tories tried to hijack the celebrations and portray the invasion as a triumph for Tory values. Over film of landing craft approaching the Normandy beaches, Anthony Quayle said: "Forty years ago tonight our troops were preparing for D-Day. The final liberation of Europe had begun. But even after victory there was more to do..." Indeed there was, but not in the sense that Satchell and Satchell's scriptwriters intended. Had the broadcast wished to convey something of the troops' post-war wishes, they might have quoted the words of Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour in Churchill's wartime coalition, to the House of Commons shortly after the invasion. He recalled going with Churchill to Portsmouth on June 4 as the troops prepared to embark for Normandy: "They were going off to face this terrific battle with great hearts and great courage."

"The question they put to me when I went through their ranks was: 'Ernie, when we have done this job for you, are we going back on as a whole?' Both the Prime Minister and I answered: 'No, you are not'."

Bevin and Churchill meant it, too. Three weeks before D-Day the draft white paper on employment policy reached the War Cabinet. It contained the celebrated statement: "The Government accept as one of their primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war."

The Treasury then, like Mrs Thatcher's ministers today, viewed such a commitment with alarm. They were more concerned to uphold spurious financial principles than to find work for troops when they were demobilised. The response to the Treasury from the economic section of the War Cabinet is as pertinent now as 40 years ago: "The Treasury has rejected almost all the proposals advanced... with a view to stabilizing demand at a high level... If this view were to prevail, the role of the state in respect of cyclical employment would be essentially passive. This conclusion seems to us unduly pessimistic." Fortunately the Treasury lost; had Thatcherite policies been pursued after 1945, full employment might never have been achieved.

As telling a flavour of the mood of 1944 is conveyed by the recently reprinted issue of *The Times* for

June 7, reporting the D-Day landings. On the back page is a detailed account of ICI's annual shareholders' meeting for that year. As British, American and Canadian troops battled against German machine-gun posts, ICI's chairman, Lord McGowan, was offering this distinctly new view of company-worker relations: "Collective bargaining, inspired by mutual trust, has solved all our difficulties... The high sense of responsibility and breadth of cooperative understanding displayed by our great trade unions is a national asset which no man can measure."

Lord McGowan recalled the bad old days when trade was depressed: "Industry was indisposed, in the absence of any expansionist outlook by the government of the day, to risk expenditure on capital projects, the fruits of which would not be realised." Under Mrs Thatcher those bad old days have returned.

Public opinion, like that of ICI, was far removed from the laissez-faire notions of the present Government. One of the questions Gallup asked in June 1944 was: "During the changeover from war to peace, should the change be done mainly under government control, or should it be left to the economy private business? No fewer than 68 per cent favoured government control."

In a myriad of other ways, it was a time of optimistic, progressive thinking. For example, Rab Butler introduced his Education Act. The National Health Service and Beveridge's social reforms were being planned. Two months before D-Day the coalition government suffered its only substantial defeat in the Commons when a group of reform-minded Conservatives joined with Labour MPs to demand equal pay for women teachers.

The spirit of Conservative reformers was best captured by Lord Hinchinbrooke who bemoaned "individualist businessmen, financiers and speculators ranging freely in a laissez-faire and creeping unnoticed into the fold of Conservatism". He argued that "true Conservative opinion... would wish nothing better than that these men should collect their luggage and depart."

"True Conservatives" might make the same appeal today, but with one addition: the interlopers should take Satchell and Satchell, and their bogus claims on D-Day's memory, away with them.

The rest of us can then ponder how, at a time of radical social reform, the Normandy landings vindicated the great socialist virtues of comradeship, solidarity and well-planned public enterprise.

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## FOCUS ON THE FUND

Does the International Monetary Fund deserve to be awarded such a central role in coping with international debt as it has been given by the leaders of the seven nation summit? The decision sounds natural enough, but it is only too consistent with a generalized desire by individual central banks, commercial bankers and governments to shuffle off responsibility for painful decisions - or for avoiding them - on to some other body which is accountable to nobody.

Over the years the IMF has attracted a certain amount of obloquy from debtor nations who object to the conditionality imposed on their loans. However the IMF's record does not suggest that it should be accorded almost plenipotentiary authority in these matters, with governments and bankers luxuriating behind it in the hope that it will make better political decisions about the allocation of credit, and better banking decisions about re-scheduling, than either politicians or bankers can be expected to make on their own.

The IMF was created under the Bretton Woods system to assist changes in exchange rate when the international regime was one of fixed exchange rates. The Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates collapsed in the early '70s but the IMF did not collapse with it. Though the need for it diminished in a regime of variable exchange rates, like all good bureaucracies it found a new role so that its international liquidity in 1982 was 350 per cent larger than in 1960. Without any explicit reformulation, it changed its direction from exchange rate maintenance to the prevention of debt crises and bank failures.

It thus remained the bankers' friend, (and look where loose banking has brought us.) There is also an apparent contradiction between the fund's demands for more cash to lend, and its insistence on more conditionality to its loans. That contradiction is easily explained, however, since its effect has been to expand the fund's operations

through a larger budget requiring more staff, and to give that staff more power through the conditionality to its loans which causes so much fretting among borrowers.

Certainly the IMF can claim to have used its lending operations to persuade borrowing countries to reduce their current account deficits. The Fund's managing director, Mr. Jacques de Larosiere told a Brussels audience in February that the current account deficits of developing countries without oil fell from \$110 billion in 1982 to \$67 billion last year. But such a claim conceals a whole range of other questionable aspects to the long-term propriety of the IMF's operations, which are too often geared to the alleviation of short-term, almost transitional, difficulties without regard to the longer term consequences.

The IMF has come to be seen as the lender of last resort. That is not the case. In fact it lends too often to countries which have not exhausted their borrowing capacity in the international capital markets. They merely want subsidised loans and into the bargain, the IMF's certificate of approval which thus helps to insulate them from the real judgment of the market about their credit-worthiness. The IMF, for instance, in last year's Brazilian re-scheduling operations, assumed the power to direct creditor banks to lend yet more money as part of any settlement - "bailing the banks in deeper" as it was described in Washington at the time.

The IMF's role in the whole saga of re-scheduling hitherto does not suggest that it has unarguable credentials to be given a new brief. We need to know more, for instance, about the nature of international insolvency. It is not enough to attribute the crisis entirely to high interest rates. Re-scheduling operations have been managed by the IMF for nearly 30 years. It has built up quite a little cottage industry of client states since 1960. Studies show that once a country wins one reprieve, it tends to come back for more,

without the IMF applying very rigorous analysis to the real causes of a low rate of return on borrowed funds. Twenty-one member countries re-scheduled their debts between 1980 and 1982, eighteen of which were receiving a second reprieve. Moreover only 42 member countries of the IMF seem to account for 78 per cent of all cases of re-scheduling.

And what about conditionality anyway? The idea that a country will be explicitly awarded for pursuing certain policies should not be left to the arbitrary discretion of the IMF. That sets up too many tensions in its membership. It encourages a distortion - based on coercive practices - in the judgment of the market. Bankers should be able to assess the value of lending by the likely specific rate of return, not on the basis of the broad macroeconomic variables - let alone "social criteria" - favoured by the fund, but on strict financial basis for each project which would ultimately give a better test of a country's credit-worthiness, and reduce the amount of statistical cheating. Moreover the market is less vulnerable to the kind of lobbying by debtors' cartels, with the suspicion of political blackmail about it, which has aggravated recent discussions.

The IMF thrives on the philosophy of the immediate post-war period which was based on enlightened economic paternalism. That philosophy still dominates the development schools. Many of the staff of the international financial institutions come from those schools. They tend to share the same demand relationship with the IMF as their compatriots in the bureaucracies of the borrowing countries; but their case should not be taken as read. Before they throw the debt question totally to the IMF, the summit leaders should recall that before 1914 relatively more money was lent and invested across borders than is the case today. There was no IMF to save the system then, but it seemed able to absorb defaults regularly, and without summits.

## THAT OTHER SUMMIT

The success of today's discussions in Moscow depends largely on the Romanians. Will they be prepared to moderate their independent line? The leaders of the ten Comecon countries - the USSR, its six East European allies, Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam - are holding their first summit for thirteen years, and Romania was held responsible of many of the delays and postponements.

The talks last week between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Soviet leaders produced no indication that he is any closer to accepting Moscow's plans for greater integration of the bloc. Had his reluctance been overcome, words such as "business-like" and "frankness" would not have featured in the Soviet report of his visit, nor would he have received official congratulations on returning to Bucharest for "the firm way he has always promoted Romania's free development".

President Ceausescu imposes the strictest orthodoxy on his compatriots by harshly repressive methods, and professes total loyalty to the USSR in his public statements: yet his independent line in international relations greatly annoys the other communist regimes. The East Germans in particular are upset that Romania intends to compete at Los Angeles while they join in the Soviet boycott. But it is the Romanians' refusal to conform in military matters that causes the greatest strains with Moscow and further complicates economic relations.

Advocating the elimination of both US and Soviet missiles, blaming both East and West for the arms race, and refusing to allow Warsaw Pact manoeuvres on Romanian territory are only some of the public expressions of a deep determination not to surrender national sovereignty despite Soviet demands for further political and economic

integration. Last Tuesday *Pravda* counterpoised two speeches: first President Chernenko attacked Nato as bearing sole responsibility for East-West tensions, then President Ceausescu called for a renewal of disarmament negotiations and the elimination of all nuclear weapons, Western and Soviet. He called also for the Balkans to be freed of all foreign military bases.

The Romanians openly oppose both Nato and Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres, and criticize the Soviet decision to place additional missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany as a countermeasure to Nato deployments in Western Europe. When Warsaw Pact neighbours held military exercises earlier this year, in Romania only the Romanian general staff participated - pushing paper, not troops. Romanian soldiers have not joined in manoeuvres abroad since 1967, but have conducted defensive exercises on their own borders.

Bucharest denounced the invasion of Czechoslovakia and occupation of Afghanistan, took an independent line on the Sino-Soviet split and at various times pursued bilateral relations with West Germany, Israel and the United States contrary to the pattern set by Moscow. President Ceausescu has even raised the sensitive subject of the Romanian territories lost to Moscow as a result of the Nazi-Soviet pact.

Twenty years ago the Romanian party newspaper *Scinteia* published a declaration of independence stating that "no-one can decide what is correct for other countries and parties" and emphasizing the importance of national sovereignty in economic relations also. This attitude has repeatedly blocked moves towards greater integration of Comecon, which has expanded its membership to three conti-

nents without yet achieving a convertible currency that would facilitate such apparently simple transactions as using the surplus in trade with one partner to balance a deficit with another. Prices in bilateral trade supposedly bear some relation to world prices, but are actually adjusted artificially on the basis of a five-year average. The main Soviet exports - oil and gas - could be sold outside the bloc for hard currency, while East European partners supply in return technology generally too poor in quality to find a ready market in the West.

Yet supplying energy on beneficial terms has helped to maintain Soviet political control over Comecon partners. Significantly, Romania is far less dependent on Soviet energy than other member states, but still demands increased shipments of fuel and raw materials at cheaper prices, while arguing that trading partners should pay more for Romanian agricultural products and technology. Bucharest attacks Comecon also for its proliferating bureaucratic organizations.

There is growing concern in the Kremlin that Comecon problems will be greatly exacerbated by difficulties in maintaining Siberian oil output. Strains are already evident. Cuba and Vietnam have military value for Moscow, but drain resources needed to develop the Soviet economy. Poland and Romania cause severe political and economic headaches. Hungary and East Germany have shown too much initiative in pursuing trade with the West.

Comecon continues to expand: it has special agreements with Yugoslavia, Finland, Iraq and Mexico, while Laos, Angola, Mozambique, North Korea, Ethiopia and Nicaragua attend meetings as observers. But real integration remains a distant goal.

Again, if the amounts of aid available are small and shrinking, one cannot realistically expect massive policy reforms in short periods.

Liberalised trade and increased flows of effective aid are both vital for increased prosperity in developing countries, which serves the interests of the industrialised world. To suggest that the two are mutually exclusive is to make the sort of assumption for which you rightly point out, there should be no place in a critical discussion of this important subject.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CARTER,  
Deputy Director,  
European Office,  
World Bank,  
66 Avenue D'Iena,  
Paris.  
June 1.

## Prosecution for acts against terrorists

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Wakerley (retd)  
Sir, The report in *The Times* on June 6 of Lord Justice Gibson's remarks when acquitting three members of the IRA on a murder charge prompts me to wonder why it has taken so long for the senior judiciary in Northern Ireland to speak out against the many extraordinary and alarming instances of the prosecution of policemen and soldiers for acts performed in the course of carrying out their duties against terrorists.

During my two and a half years as the senior legal adviser on the staff of the GOC at HQ Northern Ireland we argued continually but unsuccessfully against the policy of the Director of Public Prosecution's Office in this type of case to prosecute members of the security forces before the same special jury courts which tried the terrorists, even on evidence which was tenuous in the extreme.

It is a well established principle under our system of law that a person should be brought to trial on a serious criminal charge only where there exists a reasonable chance that he will be convicted.

In the absence of any other convincing reason, it seemed to us in Northern Ireland that soldiers were prosecuted either simply to test whether their constitutional duty had been performed properly or even more disturbingly - in order to demonstrate to the vested interests that the DPP's Office could be relied upon to be even-handed as between the forces of law and order on the

one hand and the enemies of the state on the other. We could have used some judicial support then.

Our proposal at that time to allow the military authorities to exercise jurisdiction over soldiers by convening a court martial to try any case where the evidence justified a prosecution was rejected out of hand by the civil legal establishment, although such procedure was routine where the army was engaged in similar anti-terrorist operations outside the United Kingdom.

However, the most intriguing and important aspect of Lord Justice Gibson's reported remarks is his reference to an order to a policeman or soldier to bring back a dangerous individual "dead or alive", as though such an order is or should be standard procedure.

This dictum appears to support a much wider interpretation of the right (some would say duty) of the security forces to use firearms in operations against terrorists than has even been countenanced by the politicians and civil servants who approved the restrictive rules of engagement set out in the Yellow Card issued to all soldiers in the province.

Is there not a strong case that if such a view had been adopted and pursued with vigour in the worst days of the Troubles a dozen years ago, terrorism would not have taken the hold it did take and still retains? Is there not an even stronger case for introducing that policy now?

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES WAKERLEY,  
116 Pall Mall, SW1,  
June 7.

## Conflicting creeds

From the Reverend A. R. Woolley  
Sir, On one page of your issue today (May 26) the Bishop-designate of Durham is credited with the words,

"God is too great and too living to be served by dogmatic real questions", on another page Bishop Hanson writes, "Christians today have a duty to beware of fraudulent certainty".

Many things, he says, accepted as certainties in the past, are rejected today as legendary: the sun's standing still at Gibeon to give Joshua time to finish off the Amorites; the human speech of Balaam's platitude ass; the story of Jonah and the whale.

Many things postulated in the last 200 years by academic theologians and bitterly attacked at the time by the traditionalists have been accepted as beyond dispute. In such matters the Church has fought a continually retreating battle - one may think of Colenso, F. D. Maurice, F. W. Newman (brother of J. H.), Charles Darwin, Benjamin Jowett, Hensley Henson in this country alone.

Ever since the Doctrinal Report of 1938 belief in the Virgin Birth has been optional in the Church of England. There is not and cannot be any certainty about it. Similarly, there is no certainty about the nature of the Resurrection, even

though it certainly happened. Christians believe that Jesus, the Way, the Truth and the Life, is alive today. This is the central affirmation of the Christian and it dates from the first Easter.

God, and the vision of God as seen in Jesus Christ, provide the rule of life for the Church and the source of its spirituality and this matters much more than the manner - the mechanics - of the Birth or the Resurrection: this proves nothing. It is the message, the "Gospel", that matters.

Our Lord himself is reported to have said, if men ignore Moses and the prophets, they will not be convinced "if someone should rise from the dead".

The correspondence columns of the papers certainly reveal a gap between the academic theologians and many in pulpit and pew. The more horrific and stupefying gap is that between the believing Christian and "the man in the street", who rejects a religion based, as he thinks, on "fairly stories" and historic improbabilities and long live to pursue and purvey the truth at Durham, as his predecessors in that case have done in the past.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
A. R. WOOLLEY,  
Gillingham Hall,  
Near Haleshead,  
Essex.  
May 26.

## Getting at the truth

From Mr Stuart Christie  
Sir, Bernard Russell described Hume as the only one of the great philosophers who wanted to get at the truth. The rest all wanted to get at something else, something that would flatter humanity, or suit their prejudices, or refute their enemies."

Roger Scruton's comments on investigative journalism (June 5) establish him firmly among "the rest" as a frivolous opportunist. I am not, as Roger Scruton so categorically asserted, the author of the *Anarchist Cookbook* and I have as little respect for this book as I do the concept of Leninist "revolutionary morality". As Mr Scruton appears not to have read this publication I should point out that despite its title it neither expresses anarchist ideas nor has it any connection with any anarchist organization.

It is a product of the 1960s North American counter-culture and is published by a highly commercial and non-anarchist publisher. I find Mr Scruton's linking my name to the *Anarchist Cookbook* in such a piece of self-serving sophistry as his article, "Miseducated power of the press", cynical, offensive and defamatory.

"Miseducated power of the press" is a classic example of the politically motivated journalist who shows scant regard for the facts, who is prepared to pervert his victim's arguments out of all realistic shape and enjoys the patronage of an influential newspaper.

Had Mr Scruton bothered to read *The Investigative Researcher's Handbook* more closely he would have learned that those who are genuinely concerned with the "truth" should not allow their prejudices and emotions to guide their thinking and to establish beyond doubt that their conclusions are built upon solid factual foundations before risking their credibility and the peace of mind of the subject of investigation.

Yours faithfully,  
STUART CHRISTIE,  
Reflex Publications,  
BCM Refract, WC1,  
June 6.

## Accounting for pay

From Mr Stephen Cang  
Sir, The Comptroller and Auditor General (June 6) usefully amplifies your report (June 5) about auditors' pay. The new system he describes will interest anyone who continues to think that pay should relate to work actually done (performance).

What Sir Gordon does not explain is just how, in his new system, "performance" is determined. This fundamental and inescapable issue is causing a deal of trouble in such fields as the NHS, where it is necessary to know if things are going well relative to cost.

The usual practice in many fields is to so restrict the review of "performance" as to be able to derive it from some "objective facts", such as (in the NHS context) numbers of beds occupied, or numbers of patients treated. Such a practice may be useful, but it leaves wide open the central question of how well someone is performing in the particular circumstances - which is something that can only be judged; and that by someone competent and authorised to make such a judgment.

Performance in this sense commonly goes unreviewed and pay is consequently commonly unrelated to achievement. Could the National Audit Office clarify this crucial element in its system?

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN CANG,  
Brunel University,  
Institute of Organisation and Social Studies,  
Uxbridge,  
Middlesex.  
June 7.

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Yours faithfully,  
STUART CHRISTIE,  
Reflex Publications,  
BCM Refract, WC1,  
June 6.

## Law on picketing

From the Director of the Industrial Society  
Sir, Philip Webster's article of June 6 on tightening the law about the behaviour of pickets is most encouraging.

Such support may seem strange from someone who has consistently, since the 1971 Act, discouraged legislation which puts obligations on trades unions to control the behaviour of their members. The argument being that such trades union legislation is quite unrealistic today when the members, in the last resort, control the union, not vice versa.

The legislation which is now proposed is to make sure that if individual pickets try to use brute force to achieve their ends the law of this land will prevent them. Such tightening of the law, which you outline, concerning the behaviour of pickets themselves will be good for everyone, including the trades unions.

The recent behaviour that we have seen by individuals has lost the support of the general public of this country for the miners and for the NUM. This is a great shame because the miners, like most sections of the community, are great and sincere people. It is sad that individual behaviour of the most odious kind should persuade people into thinking otherwise.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GARNETT, Director,  
The Industrial Society,  
Peter Runge House,  
3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1,  
June 7.

## Keeping in touch with the Continent

From Mr J. L. Jones  
Sir, There are times when your leading articles begin to sound as if they have been written by "Outraged" of Tunbridge Wells. Today's ("Effects of a tongue-tied minister", June 7) is a case in point. It was breathtaking in its insularity.

Four years spent promoting British exports in France taught me that the single most important impediment to British firms seeking to break into the French market was lack of knowledge of the French language. It is fortunate for Britain's balance of payments that this fact is well understood by companies such as ICL, BL and the four British clearing banks, all of whom are now generating substantial revenues for Britain in the French market.

That a sound knowledge of the local language is vital in the major West European markets should be self-evident to those who stop for one minute to ask themselves whether they would expect British manufacturers to purchase components or services from businessmen only capable of conversing in Italian, French or German.

I was particularly saddened to note that you, too, had succumbed to the current fashion for computer literacy, a fashion, I might add, with everyone except those most closely involved in computer developments. Have you learned nothing from Apple's recent advertisements in your own columns to the effect that learning a programming language has about as much relevance to today's business executives as learning Morse code? Does Richard Verrard ("Computer Horizons", June 5) have no effect on your thinking? He wrote: "A prospective employer will be much more impressed by fluency in a foreign language such as French or German... than in the applicant's top score playing space invaders" and added: "Many computer experts... are also concerned that the obsession with computer literacy may dominate the education of the next generation".

A 10 per cent increase in our exports to Western Europe would be worth just under £3.5 bn per annum. This compares with total exports to the developing world of £3.6 bn per annum. It is in Western European languages where our all too scarce language teaching resources should be concentrated. Mr Dunn was quite right.

Yours etc.  
J. L. JONES, (Adviser,  
International Affairs),  
The Stock Exchange, EC2,  
June 7.

## A treaty for Europe

From Mr Christopher M. Jackson, MEP for East Kent (European Democrat (Conservative))  
Sir, Mr Horsfield (May 23) is right to emphasise the importance of the draft treaty put forward by the European Parliament, but he has clearly not read it. It proposes no "unitary supranational state", for on the contrary it is based on the principle of common action, or "subsidiarity", that the Community should only act in common when this is more effective than action by member states individually. It would be a pretty strange state in any case with no army, no police and no embassies.

What the treaty does propose and what President Mitterrand welcomed in principle is stronger moves towards European Union. Support in the European Parliament for the new draft treaty was based on the widespread view that the Community is not moving fast enough to meet the challenges it faces. Originally internal - to bring an end to Europe's long history of wars - these challenges are today largely external arising from world industrial competition, the need for an effective trade and foreign policy for an EEC which is the world's greatest trading power yet short of raw materials, ensuring European security against the Soviet bloc.

Undoubtedly some of the ideas in the draft treaty are controversial, for example its recommendations concerning the veto. I was among those who voted for the draft as deserving further discussion yet made clear the importance they attach to the continuation of the veto for vital national interests. Obviously there is all the difference in the world between voting for a final legislative instrument such as the budget and voting as in this case for a draft for further discussion. I hope President Mitterrand's intervention in the European Parliament will ensure it gets it.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER JACKSON,  
Medlars,  
Oakhill Road,  
Sevenoaks,  
Kent.  
May 29.

## Forty years on

From Mr Michael Davis.  
Sir, We were obviously gratified to see that your republished D-Day edition of *The Times*, dated June 6, 1944, included one of our advertisements.

It may be of amusement to your readers to know that today we have received a number of enquiries for the properties advertised.

At the sort of prices then prevalent the current market value of any one of those properties advertised on that day 40 years ago would be sufficient to purchase all of them, with a substantial sum remaining.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL DAVIS,  
J. L. Mather & Co.  
(Surveyors, Valuers, Estate Agents & Property Managers),  
Mercer House,  
61-63 Beak Street, W1.  
June 6.

From Professor G. P. G. Butler  
Sir, Your leader on language acquisition (June 7) raises and begs so many questions that you would now need more space than your target readership probably thinks "it's worth" to discuss them properly.

Perhaps, however, you can find room for this one comment you're a bit hard on Mr Robert Dunn. If he has been reported correctly, and even though he appears to have acquired the aim of promoting "trade and understanding" with the wish "to get on in trade and industry", good for him!

He has focused attention on a serious and urgent issue which most of his seniors - anxious to cut costs, at least in education, and themselves happy to continue muddling along as monoglots - would evidently prefer to ignore.

The British are potentially no worse at languages than anyone else. They should not be forced - as you imply they are at present - "to choose between learning FORTRAN and conjugating *sprechen*"; they should have the opportunity to get to grips with both, partly because there is an increasing need for both.

There is also, of course, a need to understand other cultures, but I fear I have taken too much of your time already.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY BUTLER,  
University of Bath,  
School of Modern Languages,  
Claverton Down,  
Bath, Avon.  
June 7.

From Dr Larrie Martin  
Sir, Frank Johnson's article (June 5) on President Reagan's address to the Irish Parliament, the Dail, raises yet another "point of disorder". On the front page of the same edition of *The Times* an article by Ian Murray had the headline "British agree to try harder at languages".

Mr Johnson's throwaway remarks referring to the Gaelic names of two of the Irish TDs (MPs) and also to Professor O'Heocha's name, would appear to confirm the need for this effort. Indeed, when translated into Gaelic, Mr Johnson's own name becomes Pionnias MacEoin, which to some people may be even more spectacular than that of Pionnias de Rossa, TD.

Yours faithfully,  
LARRIE MARTIN,  
(Labhras O'Mairtin),  
28 Millgate,  
Inverkeithing, Angus.  
June 8.

## Training for industry

From Mr Neville J. Cooper  
Sir, Mr King's letter of May 29 contains some interesting facts. However, the conclusions drawn may be a little misleading.

It would perhaps be instructive to know what subjects were studied by the "science" graduates who left Oxford without a job. It is clearly possible that some subjects are being studied for which there is not a strong market demand.

We can confirm that there is certainly a demand for graduates with engineering skills, especially for those able to meet the demands of today's electronics industry.

The numbers quoted by STC are misleading insofar as they are taken out of context. They represent STC's success in getting the people it needs, not the numbers we would necessarily like in any one year.

The high success rate in 1979, for example, owed something to the large number of overseas students and ready availability of work permits. It is true that we took on 218 in 1980 and 271 in 1983 and we could use (and hope to get) about 375 in the present year. At present, we still have about 100 places to fill.

To return to Oxford, we certainly value Oxford graduates and would be delighted to meet anyone with suitable qualifications at the forthcoming "summer fairs" if we missed meeting them earlier this year.

Yours faithfully,  
NEVILLE COOPER,  
Executive Director,  
Standard Telephones and Cables, plc,  
STC House,  
190 Strand, WC2,  
June 4.

## Fifty years of freedom

From Mr John Brown  
Sir, I applaud the sentiments of today's leader, "Dear friends" (June 6) but you err in referring to the fact that Britain, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are the only five countries in the world who can look back on 50 years of peaceful independent democracy.

Sweden? Switzerland? Iceland? Ireland? There may be others I can't at once think of.

Yours etc.  
JOHN BROWN,  
The Town House,  
Leigh,  
Worcestershire.  
June 6.

## Lines from the Prof

From the President of Magdalen College, Oxford  
Sir, The limerick with which your correspondent begins his report (June 4) of the election of Peter Levi as Professor of Poetry at Oxford refers to events that took place nearly two decades ago.

To set the record straight, Mr Levi has composed and sent to the college a new verse, which I quote for the amusement of your readers.

The Fellows are justly offended as the car park was merely extended, taking just forty feet; it caused furious heat, but the matter is twenty years ended.

Yours faithfully,  
KEITH GRIFFIN, President,  
Magdalen College,  
Oxford.  
June 6.







● Your questions answered: Page 19

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

● Competition - three days left: Page 19

## The way to share your computer

By Roger Woolnough

Since ICL introduced its range of 16-bit personal computers earlier this year, it has been trumpeting the benefits of multi-user set-ups. Personal computer users in both large and small businesses want to work in teams, the company believes.

Yet this week ICL is launching a single-user 16-bit PC which Steve Black, manager of small systems, describes as "a key move".

This is not the anomaly it may seem claims Mr Black. Many people start by buying a machine for their own use, because they think that is what they want. But before long they discover they need a system shared by other people.

It is to cater for this that ICL has produced its new single-user machine. Called the model 16 and costing less than £2000 it acts as an entry point to the company's 16-bit range, and can be upgraded to multi-user applications in the future.

"You can work on your single-user system," Mr Black says, "but when you want to get into the wider game you simply add another terminal. Nothing else changes at all."

As with the company's other 16-bit personal computers - the models 16, 26 and 36 - ICL has not adopted the MS/DOS operating system, popularised by the IBM Personal Computer. Instead it has chosen version 3.1 of Digital Research's Concurrent CFM.

This operating system allows users to perform several tasks simultaneously on a single micro, and Digital Research says that more than 100 computer manufacturers have now contracted for Concurrent 3.1. Not surprisingly, Mr Black claims that it gives his company an advantage over its MS/DOS competition.

This means the user can work with the spreadsheet, word processor and database software most suitable to the particular application. It all runs on the machine at the same time, and the user can switch from one to another at the flick of a key.

"We believe such solutions are going to be good in parts, and where they are not so good people are going to want the best there is."

By adopting this strategy, ICL says it is not cutting off its customers from the vast range of software in PC/DOS, the IBM version of MS/DOS. The Digital Research concurrent product has a feature called PC Mode, which gives it the ability to run PC/DOS-like applications in the majority of cases.

One area where the company does not break ranks with competitors is in its reluctance to quote sales volume, either for the 16-bit machines or for its earlier 8-bit range, which is still being sold.

"We are very satisfied with our personal computer business," is all that Steve Black will say. "It's profitable, and that's not something that everyone in personal computers has been able to claim in the last six months."

## How the MoD solved an education crisis

A novel method of educating graduate and post-graduate engineers adopted by Cranfield Institute of Technology could provide the blueprint for training the much needed electronic engineers for Britain's information technology projects.

More than £200m will need to be spent using conventional educational methods for the electronic engineers and telecommunications computer specialists to be trained to keep Britain competitive with the high technology grants in the United States and Japan.

About 5,000 such engineers will be needed for the UK to implement its plans to research advanced computer systems while its space, microelectronics and cellular radio communication programmes will require thousands more.

Cranfield, along with a number of other institutions, tendered eighteen months ago for a contract to educate and train graduate and post-graduate engineers for the Ministry of Defence. The institute was selected for the five year project. About 250 engineering graduates will be produced in a three year course and a further 50 will study for postgraduate Masters of Science and Doctors of Philosophy degrees.

Education under contract is a novel concept in Britain and one that a number of academics in the UK would support and one that industrialists might favour more than the

current system. The idea is not new however, to the British educational establishment.

According to Professor John Ashworth, vice chancellor of Salford University, "All sorts of universities in Britain offer deals to foreign governments which are not offered to the UK government".

"Universities still see themselves in medieval terms as equipping the professionals".

There needs to be a dramatic change in how Britain addresses itself to the question of education, particularly in the information technology sectors. Industrial and educational ministers met last Monday to discuss the crisis in information technology



Sir Henry Chilver

### THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

training while the National Economic Development Council met two days later to discuss a survey on the educational methods being employed by the Japanese, the Germans and the Americans.

In comparison to those three nations in the high technology sector Britain is lagging. The views of Ashworth are refreshing. Inspired by his experience of Germany he has established six integrated professorships at Salford whose salaries are jointly funded by industry and the institute. The purpose of the scheme is to ensure that these hybrid academic/industrial consultants would be working at the university and in industry, thus ensuring that practising engineers were involved in teaching and producing the engineers that industry wanted.

But the contractual education principal, favoured by Ashworth and now being implemented by Cranfield could revolutionise British industrial education. Sir Henry Chilver, vice chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, is a proponent of the idea and believes that it will be complementary to the current educational

system. It is an idea, claims Chilver that should be given a great deal of thought.

According to Sir Henry: "The Government might arrange some of its educational needs on a contractual basis".

Under the Cranfield/Mod contract about 250 staff will provide four undergraduate engineering courses, four at post graduate level and 1,200 short courses covering everything from management to technical systems. The courses will be run at the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham.

Ministers are seriously concerned that Britain may be impaired in its performance in the information technology sector because it lacks the trained personnel. The crisis is becoming more acute each day.

A comparison between the United Kingdom and her major competitors in the high technology sector makes depressing reading. The NEDC report of last week had made that comparison. It concluded: "An adequate supply of professional engineers is considered essential to economic progress."

There are about 8,000 professional engineers produced each year in Britain. Japan produces nearly ten times that number, the United States about 68,000, France 30,000 and Germany 15,000.

The Japanese illustrate that point

vividly, particularly in their 'value added training' of electronic engineers for their information technology industry, one of the vital parts of the country's economy. NTT, the country's telecommunications giant (the Japanese British Telecom) recruits 3,000 electronic graduates a year - more than the entire output of the UK.

The NEDC report highlighted Britain's plight. Says the report: "In Germany, employers bear 80 per cent of the cost of apprentice training... and expenditure on adult training has accelerated during the recession."

"In Japan, the bulk of university and junior college students are in private education. Japanese employers accept that they are responsible for financing skill training and, in many cases, the equivalent of technician and professional level training. In the US a substantial amount of initial vocational educational expenditure falls on state high school and community college budgets, but in 1981 more than 11 million workers participated in education and training sponsored or provided by their employers."

There is an onus on industry to provide funding but it must not replace the existing structure but enhance it. The Cranfield blueprint could show us the way and ensure that Britain will be counted among the leaders of the electronics revolution.

## More at the top take on PCs

by Ian Hugo

Over the past eighteen months there has been a large increase in the number of senior executives using personal computers or computer terminals, said Professor Michael Treacy, at last week's conference on information management in Brussels.

The increase in senior executives with their hands on computers in the US has gone from five per cent two years ago to around 50 per cent today. The majority of these are not chief executives but managers immediately below the board. A common reason given for their use is the desire for a better quantitative basis for strategic decision.

Whether the chief executive should use a computer is still a controversial question. Many authorities (and chief executives) feel that it is not appropriate for their jobs to be stuck behind a computer terminal.

Professor Treacy is known for his classic case study of Ben Heinenman, President of Northwest Industries, who spends 30 hours a week on the computer and claims to have saved \$200m on one decision alone (not to build a steel plant) that would not have been possible without the strategic models he had built on his machine. Various circumstances make Heinenman's position exceptional but the trend is increasingly to follow his example. Professor Treacy cited chief executives at Hughes Aircraft, Procter and Gamble, and the Bank of Montreal.

Although the cost of personal computers or terminals (the trend is towards PCs) is low, the cost of the databases of information which executives typically need to access to in large companies can be dramatically high, approaching \$150,000 for a single strategic application, with a similar annual operational cost to keep the information up-to-date.

The annual cost of the information base used by Ben Heinenman is three million dollars.

This trend is in spite of the currently inadequate state of software to support executive use of these systems. The software that has a reasonably user-friendly interface for senior executives, such as Lotus 1-2-3 and Visicalc, lacks the database capabilities required by senior executives and the database software is generally insufficiently user-friendly.

## Software: why we are losing out

by Martin Hayman

Some of the country's most useful and productive software cannot be bought and sold on the open market - and as a result, the British software industry is losing out.

Much of the computing power in Britain is in the hands of local authorities. During the 1970s local officials forged links through their professional associations and developed an informal software exchange. But as pressure on budgets has increased, computing departments have had to start charging each other for installing and maintaining software and some are now selling to commercial firms at home and abroad. The result is a burgeoning grey area between public accountability and commercial marketing.

Some of the best software has been hired off into the private sector to assure its future. The MOSS system, designed for road-building by three local-authority engineers and which has applications in other areas such as mining and airfield construction, went private last autumn and is this month to launch itself commercially. TARA, a roads-management system initially funded by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, will soon be marketed through private consulting engineers by franchise to commercial customers.

Mikrodate, a job-estimating system initially designed to manage councils' direct-labour, has just freed itself from Cornwall County Council to be marketed by Aramis Software. Dorset has its own micro computer section which sells its DEKE inquiry system to private as well as public customers. So far 36 systems are installed, at a cost of £10,000 each. Dorset's senior assistant county treasurer, Reg Watts, points out that DEKE is expected to

generate about £330,000 in sales, which in the end will benefit Dorset taxpayers.

The rules which govern commercial transactions by local authorities are contained in the Local Authority (Goods & Services) Act 1970, which stipulates that they may sell only their surplus goods and services.

This is the quandary faced by the MOSS consortium in 1982 when it found that it had more customers for its software than it could service.

By 1982 MOSS had 80 users worldwide. Servicing had become a major problem: development work was needed for new applications in mining, airfields and water demanded by MOSS users. But cash limits on local authorities meant it was difficult for MOSS even to replace existing, overstretched support staff. The solution lay in detaching MOSS from its local authority ownership by a management buy-out.

Ironically, the money to finance the new private outfit came from the Government's Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme. "We are much more effective now in servicing our customers and we can concentrate on development and work with the latest computer equipment," says Mr Crane. "We're giving a much better service." MOSS can now actively market its system overseas, to Hong Kong, Canada and the US and it is in use in over 200 major civil engineering projects across the world. Its clients include British Airways, British Rail and Shell. But there is a downside to moving into the private sector: "As soon as you go outside, there's more pressure because you must give a service. MOSS had got too big for us to cope with it - unless the counties had supplied the staff to do it," says Mr Crane.

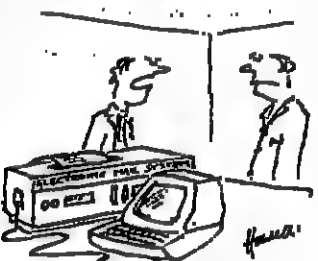
## COMPUTER BRIEFING

### New deal for ICL and Fujitsu

ICL and Fujitsu have decided to collaborate more closely on hardware development, and to explore the possibility of collaborating on a two-way basis in other technical areas.

This was announced at a joint ceremony in Tokyo when the two companies signed a new agreement extending the collaboration arrangements they initiated three years ago, until 1991.

The 1981 initiative, which was due to end in 1983, gave ICL access to Fujitsu's advanced hardware technology for the British company's new generation of mainframe computers to be launched over the next 18 months. The new agreement covers the development of subsequent systems to be designed by ICL, and will be underpinned by the development and supply of certain products from Fujitsu.



"All we've received so far is a bill from the company who installed it."

### Connecting it up

British Telecom has announced that home based teleworking and many other information gathering and processing facilities for users of home and small business computers, should become more economic with a new service it plans to introduce on a trial basis next Spring.

Called Bitsmart, it will enable subscribers to use their computers to access external computers via their existing phone lines at what BT describes as "an economic cost", and without affecting the normal use of their phones.

The service will employ a "quiet line" technique which allows a subscriber's telephone line to be used for computer data transmissions when the line is not being used for telephone calls. When a call is in progress, data awaiting transmission is stored in a computer memory.

### Tracing phone calls

Nelio Jose Nocolai, a Brazilian telecommunications engineer, has invented the Bina, which he claims is able to trace crank calls over the telephone and can be installed in offices and homes.

The device automatically indicates the number of the caller, even before the person receiving the call has removed the phone from the hook. The number appears in an electronic display panel in figures measuring 2cm by 1cm. The device can be furnished with room for as many as 15 numbers.

A new model can also register the time and the number of the last 10 calls received. The Bina operates through a parallel connection to the telephone line although it is completely independent of the phone. It is manufactured by Sonintel - Sociedade Nacional de Industria de Telecomunicacoes, Brasilia (DF).

Contributors Frank Brown, Mark Store.

### UK Events

IBM User Show, Wembley Complex, June 12-14 Computer Fair, Earls Court, London, June 14-17 Compex North, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 18-21 National Conference and Exhibition on Computers in Personnel Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, June 25-28 Networks '84, Wembley Complex, July 3-5 PC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, July 3-5 Microtrade '84, Barbican, London, July 4-8 Artificial Intelligence for Society Conference, Brighton Polytechnic, July 5 Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22

### Overseas

International Computer Show for Office, Home, Hobby, Cologne, Germany, June 14-17 National Computer Conference and Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, July 9-12 Compiled by Personal Computer News.

## Hubot takes the lead in the primitive robot race

By Chris Rowley, New York

Hubot the Robot was unveiled last month when a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* announced its arrival on the market.

Hubot is of course a primitive robot and at \$3,495 not very cheap, but does have impressive features. The 44-inch high, three-wheeled module is topped off with a screen connected to Hubot's onboard 128K Ram microcomputer with full keyboard, twin disc drives, Atari game ports, expansion slots and home entertainment features such as an AM/FM stereo cassette deck with graphic equalizer.

So Hubot is programmable and entertaining and can even roll around your living room with a drinks tray. Hubot has no arms however and the sensory system is fairly primitive, but this is the first advertised, affordable house robot and a dramatic advance over previous efforts.

Hubot's advent will doubtless heat up the robot builders' race now going on around the US as more of the key components for a successful, affordable, home robot become available, including arms, wheel assemblies, cheap disc drives, dynamic RAM and eventually, of course, laser disks and visual memory retention.

Several experimental commercial machines are already in production, like the TOPO II which has sold out its initial edition of 500 machines.

Americans have teetered back and forth since the beginning of the question of whether robots will be a good or bad thing. While many upper income people would welcome one of their own, for security, company, therapy and who knows what else, the sight of Fujitsu's programmable sheet metal work stations banging out Toyota bodyshells does not bring out the awe-struck, respectful attitudes reported from Japan.

Americans are uneasy about robots. American society is distinctly unlike homogenous Japan, and some predict that wide scale automation will simply intensify the polarization of America between the fabulously well off and the abysmally poor.

However, although American industry invented the robot arm technology now perfected by the Japanese, it seems rather more interested in selling robots than in employing them itself. The domestic robot builders chalked up an industry wide loss of 49 per cent last year on sales of \$150m. That's rather less than half Commodore's \$326m revenue for the first quarter of 1984.

US companies have installed



Hubot - a \$2,500 home robot

only 10,000 industrial robots, half of them in the car industry, and are increasingly turning to deals with the big Japanese manufacturers instead of buying American robots. Indeed this trend is so worrying that Walter Weisel, president of the Robotic Producers and of the Robotic Institute of America, says: "We're in danger of losing the infant robotics industry before it comes off the bottle."

There are about 250 Japanese robot makers, and recently their domestic sales have begun to suffer, leading many to predict a massive export drive in traditional Japanese style. The 70-odd US robot companies could be reduced to a handful by aggressive price cutting and heavy losses.

Optimists note that although the Japanese have refined the Unimation robot arm technology first purchased by Kawasaki Heavy Industries in 1967 they have done little to advance the science of robotics. They point to the heavy American research effort in artificial intelligence and visual sensor systems, plus being the cheerful pioneers of the personal robot industry.

They note that the successful personal robot will be a marvel of software as much as of hardware and that upper income Americans will provide an ideal market for the early, rather expensive house "droids".

"There will be a 5 per cent household market penetration by 1990", says Jean Michel Gabet, a Silicon Valley consultant. Should that be remotely true than a brand new multi-billion dollar industry will have risen up from such modest

beginnings as Hubot the Robot or the efforts of the enthusiasts at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, First International Personal Robot Congress.

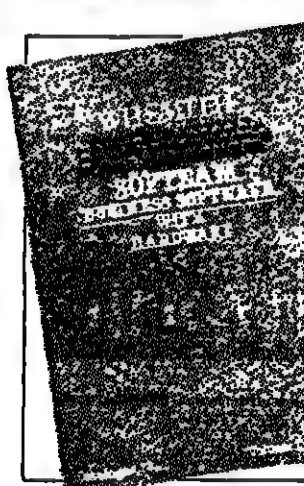
The optimists were out in force in Albuquerque, where 300 "robot professionals" gathered for three days of seminars and workshops. Many visitors compared the rather jolly atmosphere of the show with early microcomputer conventions eight or nine years ago.

To reward the home robot building fraternity there were the first "Golden Droids" awards.

HENRY from Bruce Taylor of Tucson, Arizona, won the "Most Entertaining" award and was judged to be a very complete robot since it had some speech recognition ability, in addition to speech itself, plus the ability to grip objects with either arm. A 40 inch tall semi-transparent cylinder, HENRY could also roll around and was fully programmable.

However these are still early days and to keep things in perspective we should note that the judges awarded the "Most Useful" Golden Droid to EZ MOWER, a beautiful automatic lawn mower with remote control.

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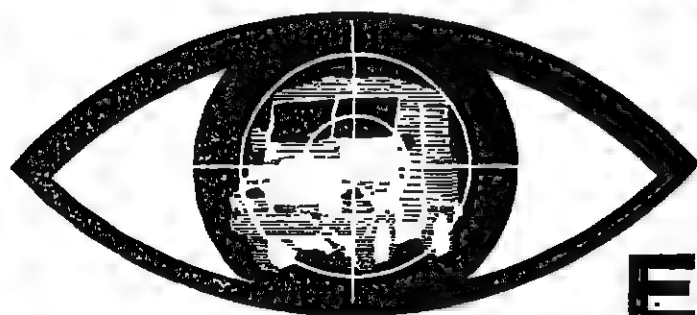
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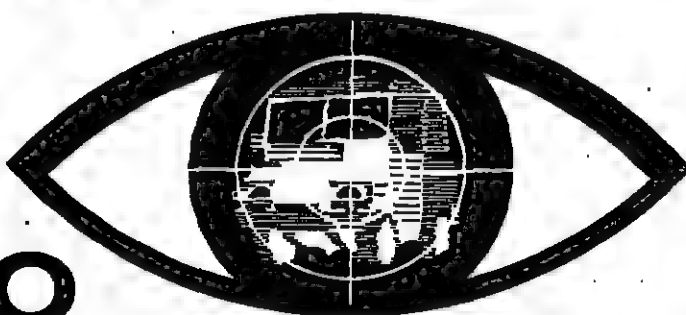
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A recent survey by Occupational Services (based at Aston Science Park) revealed that employers prefer recruiting arts and science graduates into their computer departments rather than specialist computer scientists. Nonetheless students who have trained in computer science are quickly snapped up particularly those from business-orientated courses.

"I believe that graduates from 'vocational' computer science degree courses find it easier to adapt to working life," said Dr Burgess, head of computer studies at Sunderland Polytechnic, where its course is directed towards meeting the needs of industry.

All polytechnic computer science degree courses are required by the Council for National Academic Awards to have a sandwich element and this inevitably gives a vocational flavour to the courses. Nonetheless there are a number of institutions - such as Huddersfield, North Staffs, Plymouth, Bristol and North East London Polytechnics together with Glasgow College of Technology and Edinburgh's Napier College of Commerce and Technology - which have won reputations for preparing students for rapid entry into management careers.

These developments, however, are not limited to the policies. Two of the country's leading technological universities - University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and Brunel - have also gone down this path in the knowledge that industry wants such people.

## The poly that produces the pros

Edward Fennell

### JOB SCENE

Proof of this is that students at UMIST and elsewhere on the vocational courses actually learn COBOL ("for some reason it's anathema to pure computer scientists to know any computer languages") and not much value was placed on possession of Mathematics at A level.

The thrust of the vocational courses is directed constantly at the practical application of information technology. As Professor Aspinall, of UMIST, said: "We're concerned with what you do as a consultant, when your client looks you in the eyes, tell you their problem and ask you to come up with a solution," and although UMIST is not running a sandwich course there are plenty of practical projects to help students prepare for that kind of confrontation.

To run these courses, however, it needs academic staff who themselves have solid experience of DP work in commerce and industry. And that is where problems are arising.

"Such is the demand for these experts from the industry that few can be tempted away into academic life - especially at the current salary levels," said Professor Aspinall.

The polytechnics had had the same experience. "Some of our 21 and 22-year-old graduates are going out and earning £8,000-£9,000 in their first jobs," said Dr Burgess at Sunderland, "and there were a couple of Bristol graduates who got over £10,000. That compares favourably with our own lecturers' salaries."

Seen from the vantage point of the National Computing Centre, it appears that while the vocational courses are producing graduates who are well-regarded by employers it didn't mean that their academic computer science colleagues were not also in demand.

"They attract different parts of the computer market," said the NCC's employment expert George Penny. "Certainly amongst the users - people like the NHS, Sainsbury's and so on - the vocational degree person will be an attractive and interesting prospect."

The conflict between the 'academic' and the 'vocational' is a persistent theme in higher education. Maybe the fact that it has now emerged in computing is a sign that the subject has come of age.

## Workshop: the answer to all your questions

Q. Is it not better to buy a micro which can have several simultaneous users on it than separate machines for each user?

A. There is no clear-cut way of making a choice between sharing out a computer between users and giving each user his own system. One matter which must be taken into account is the effect of a failure on the work in an office.

If a machine serving four people is out of action, then all four of those employees are held up in their working life. There are also fairly clear cases where a group of staff share information and this points towards a common hub system linking what they each do. In effect you are installing a miniature version of the mainframe.

The special virtues of a personal computer can be seen most obviously when a particular set of distinct problems is the province of a particular person to deal with. If the value of sorting out those problems is high enough to the whole enterprise then dedicating a whole machine to this function is obviously worth while. Computers are judged just like other business investments, not on their costs, but on the value they provide to crucial portions of the organization. The biggest drawback of relating

Today sees the launch of Work Shop - a new regular feature in which Hedley Vorse will answer questions on any aspect of computers in business and personal use. If you have a question you would like answered in these pages then address them to Work Shop, Computer Horizons, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. We regret no personal replies can be given.

a single machine to a single person is that there may be nobody else who understands how to do the job when holidays arrive.

Care must be taken to see that this situation is catered for and that key responsibilities are shared out. The auditors will advise on some of these matters to prevent unauthorised financial transactions taking place.

Q. Is it true that the use of word processors alters the writing methods used by people?

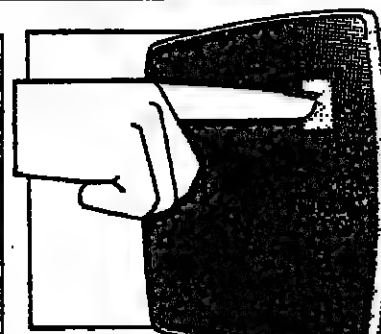
A. There is a lot of evidence that the use of word processing systems creates a change in the habits of authors. But it must be realised that most short letters tend to be produced in the same way. The major change generally is seen in project developments since these usually entail lengthier reports at the end of a project and considerable material gathering while the project is underway.

The changes that are evident from experience are most dramatic when personal use of a word processor capability (generally based on a very cheap machine) is made available to each participant in a project. This means in many cases that home use is made of a micro for the project duration. Once the original effort has been made to put words down via a keyboard, it is frequently found that much more detailed notes are available to the project leaders, merely because the dictation bottleneck is no longer there.

There are signs in some groups that the members of such a project start by feeling inhibited at the lack of style which appears from direct keyboards of words. The evidence is that this anxiety reduces if the motivation to carry out the project is good enough.

Q. Small businesses must use the smaller private branch telephone exchanges. Is there any likelihood that these smaller products will help to link the computing systems used in such a business?

A. Yes, there is a strong likelihood that the needs of the small business will receive a great deal of attention from suppliers of small telephone switches (PABXs) in the near future. One of the advantages of changing the ground rules for telecommunications developments is that the small PABX is able to be seen as a product in its own right, and not just a poor relation of the bigger exchanges. One view is that a firm, say, with about 20 to 25 staff and three or four small microcomputers, will need a good phone system with some extra good features to help the computers make the most of the digital services being produced by the telecommunications networks.



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the ability of micros to connect to larger computers and other distant peripherals both within organisations and to public services.

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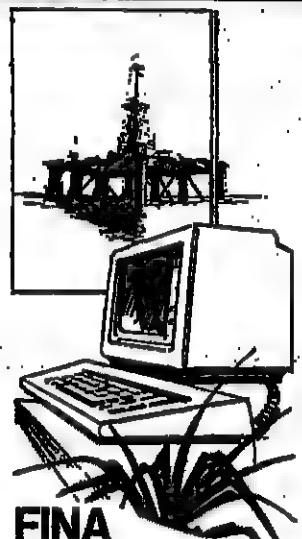
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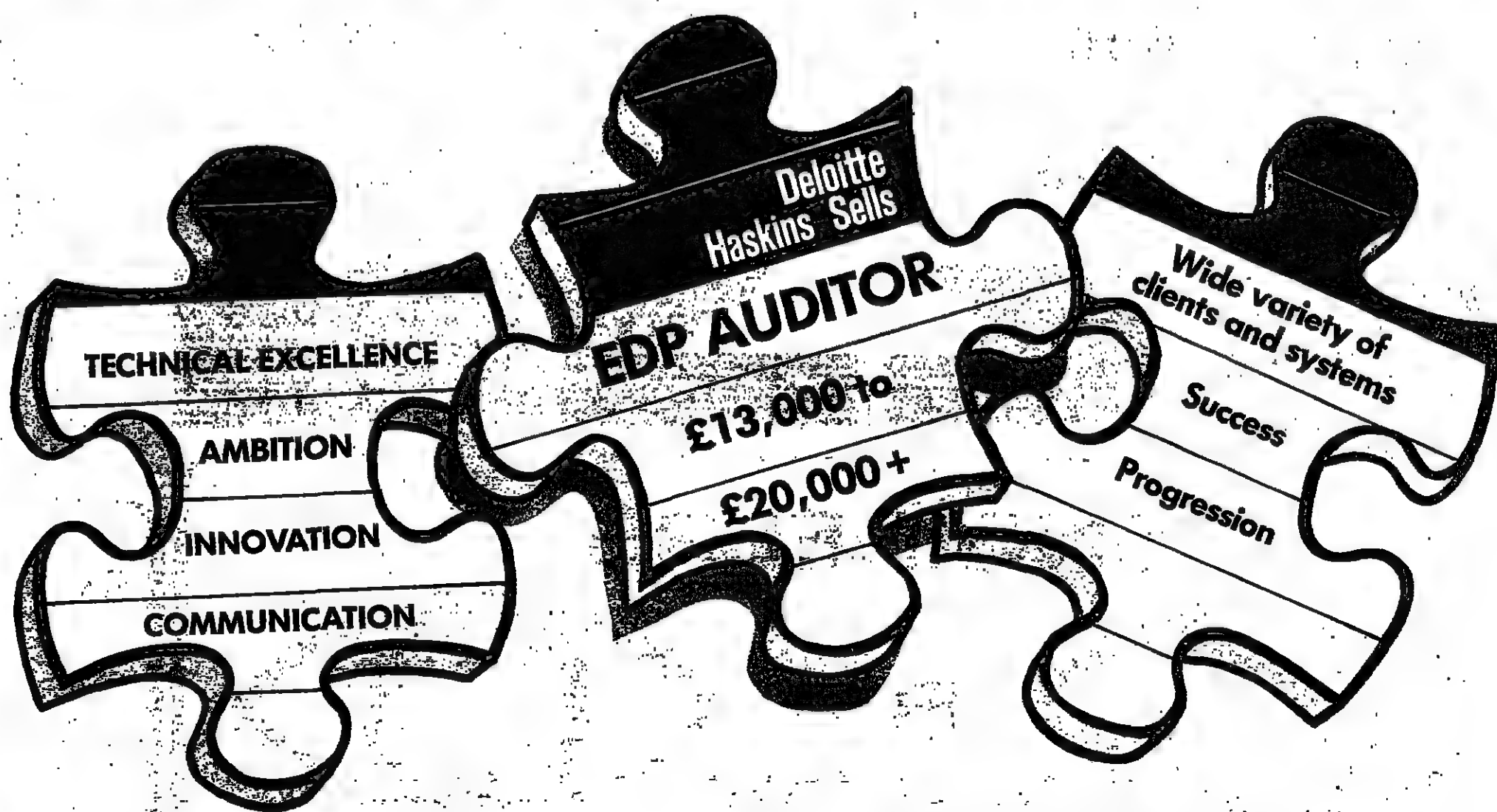
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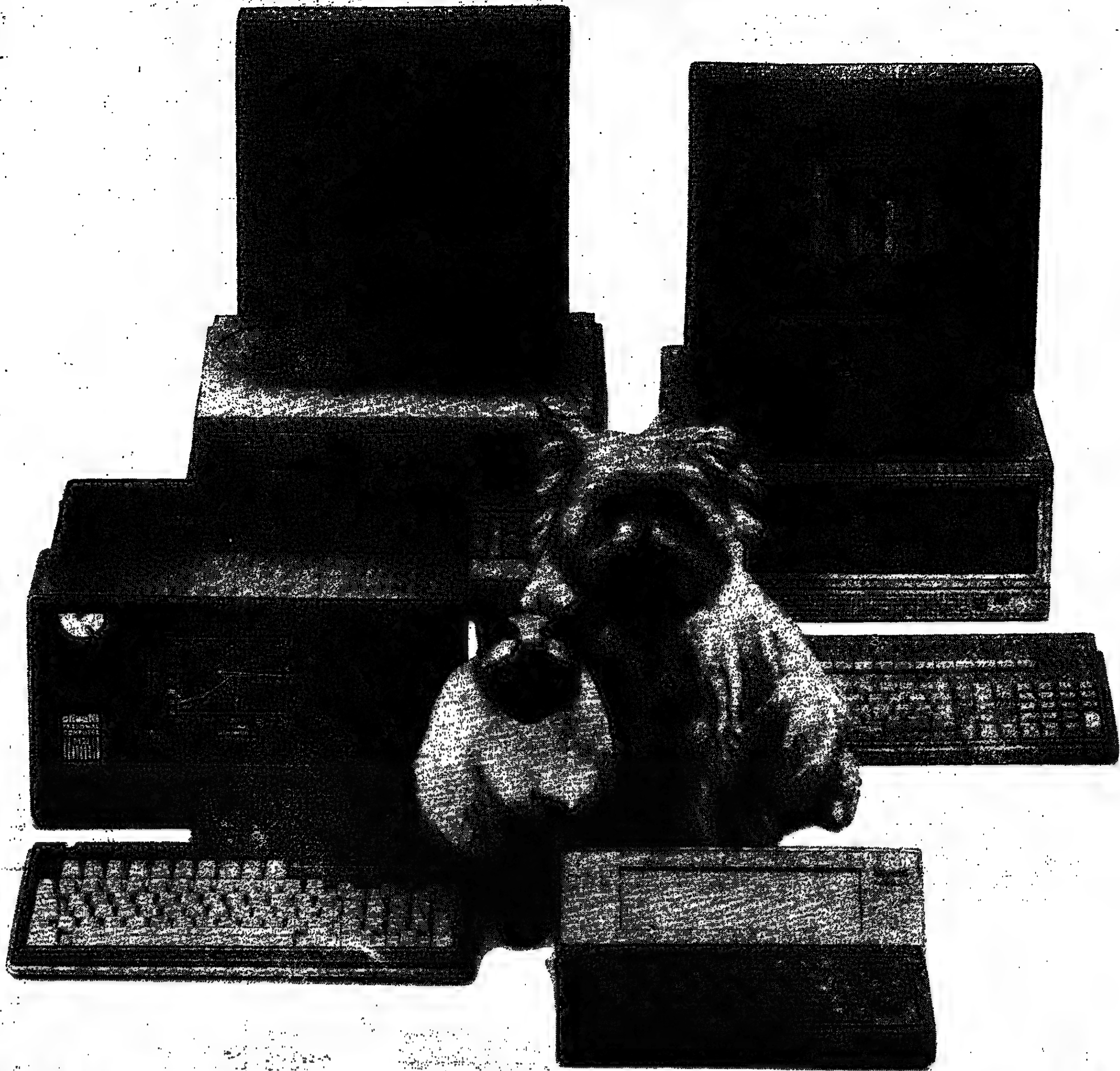
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This fact alone gives you access to the widest range of software on the market today including all the most popular packages.

But because the M24 is designed to be compatible with the M20 specialist desk top computer, it will give you a choice of over 2,000 different software programs worldwide.

It also offers you many unique features including a high resolution screen with 16 colours or shades of grey and a superbly designed modular format for greater expandability.

Both the M24 and the M20 are powerful 16 bit personal computers for faster processing and both can be upgraded, step by step, into a fully integrated network system.

They also have in-built communication facilities so they can integrate with other office machines and help take your business into full office automation.

But the new Olivetti range doesn't stop at desk top computers.

There are also two portables, the M10 and the M21.

The M10 is so compact it fits easily into a briefcase and can be fully operational wherever you are. It can also be linked, via a telephone, to other office machines and bigger computers.

The M21 is a powerful true 16 bit transportable with all the power, information storage capacity and presentation capabilities of today's most advanced personal computers. And it guarantees operational compatibility with the industry standard.

Backed by the service and support of the leading data processing manufacturer in Europe, the new Olivetti personal computers represent one of the most complete ranges available today.

If you'd like to find out more, fill out the coupon now.

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Tel. 01-785 6666. Please send me brochures on the new Olivetti range of personal computers.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Argentina's theatre of brinkmanship for IMF

The continuing drain of commercial deposits from the Continental Illinois Bank must be evoking some wry smiles of satisfaction in Buenos Aires, where President Raul Alfonsín is playing a game of brinkmanship with the International Monetary Fund over the agreement of economic terms vital to the propping up and rescheduling of its \$32 billion foreign debt.

Although Continental's problems have little to do with the debts of Latin American countries, the revenue accounts and even balance sheets of several other US banks could look sick if Argentina fails to meet payments due when the banks make up their half-yearly books on the last day of this month.

That fear might be expected to push the United States either into extending temporary credits geared to a deal with the IMF beyond the end of the week or to hinting to the IMF management in Washington that its men negotiating on the spot in Buenos Aires might consider a few last minute concessions to the political difficulties of Señor Alfonsín's civilian administration.

The latest Argentinian move, to sign its own unilateral "letter of intent", although it had failed to agree the terms with the IMF is a fascinating piece of theatre that has been over the weekend with other pieces of political theatre in London, where summit leaders, who effectively represent the creditors, agreed a debt strategy that will counterbalance longer-term rescheduling, but a link this even more strongly to countries agreeing - and sticking to - IMF approved economic programmes.

Unless the IMF negotiators suddenly start going soft, the creditor nations may find they have somewhat painted themselves into a corner.

For an increasing number of debtors, especially those calling for a North-South confrontational debt conference in September, the undoubted lure of longer-term debt arrangements may pale before the horror of suddenly switching to responsible economic policies in a politically volatile environment. Brazil's riots were not lost on other debtor governments. On the other hand the balance between tolerating economic softness and shoring up commercial banks is surely tilting in the creditor countries.

In this atmosphere there is plenty of scope for brinkmanship by Argentina and others throughout the summer. Indeed, cynics see President Alfonsín's sudden resuscitation of the Falklands issue as another possible diversion, with arrangements with British banks, notably Lloyds and Midland, as a pawn to be used in the interplay between the IMF negotiations and the protection of the Argentine government's political popularity.

None of this will provide immediate succour for anxious financial markets.

## GEC's untidy £60,000 vacancy

WANTED: chairperson for leading industrial company. Should be aged 60-65 and have a distinguished record in public life. Experience of the higher reaches of Whitehall desirable. The successful candidate should be able to handle a lively and opinionated board, including a managing director and his deputy who normally have a clear idea of what they want their colleagues to approve. Knowledge of the electrical industry possibly more of a handicap than anything else. Salary £60,000 a year, but negotiable.

P.S. Females may apply, but should be aware that the board already possesses one of the most acute directors in the land. That, is so many words, is the vacancy.

which has been on offer at the Stanhope Gate offices of the General Electric Company, no less, for the past six months since the then chairman, Lord Carrington, declared that he was going to take up the post of secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. On Saturday the notice period ran out and yesterday GEC formally announced that Lord Carrington had ceased to be a director.

Without the slightest disrespect to Lord Carrington's eminent deputy, Lord Aldington (chairman GEC before the great three way merger), it is quite extraordinary for a company of the importance of GEC to be chairmanless. A board which includes Lord Weinstock and Sir Kenneth Bond as managing and deputy managing director respectively, and also boasts Mrs Sara Morrison, Lord Catto, Lord Richardson, Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, Sir William Rees-Mogg, and Lord Nelson of Stafford, Lord Carrington's predecessor in the chair, is hardly going to fall apart at the seams for lack of someone to call the meeting to order. But for such a job to be publicly on offer for such a period and not be filled smacks of untidiness.

If the company had someone lined up, the name would have been unveiled by now. Perhaps, as with GEC's notorious £1.5 billion cash mountain, the board prefers no decision to a possible wrong decision. Nevertheless, the impression which is conveyed is one of indecision and delay. Should GEC succeed in its attempt to take over British Aerospace, that company's chairman - Sir Austin Pearce - could simply move across, as Lord Nelson did when GEC took over English Electric in 1968. All the same, £850m and a bundle of headaches seems a high price to pay for a new leader.

## Enterprise Oil is still on target

The Government will doubtless heave a sigh of relief if it finally gets the flotation of Enterprise Oil under way next week. The escalating crisis in the Gulf on the one hand and the jitters of the London stock market on the other have conspired to ensure that Enterprise will have to make its debut in what are anything but stable market conditions. It would require a big upset now to stop the flotation, however, and the banks and brokers to the issue were still confident yesterday of meeting the target date of the middle of next week.

If nothing else this will be a courtesy to the management of the new company, who have talked themselves hoarse in the last few weeks in a jaw-numbing round of institutional and stockbroking love-ins. Just in case there was any danger of the City forgetting about them, Enterprise popped up yesterday with an announcement that it has reached another "farm-in" deal in the North Sea. This is the second such deal in its short history, and shows it is not losing any time in broadening and strengthening its exploration base, albeit so far only in a small way. Yesterday's deal involves its taking over a 10 per cent stake in two exploration blocks to the northwest of the Shetlands from Rio Tinto-Zinc. The operator on the blocks is Esso, and both must be regarded as long-term ventures, given the still largely intractable problems of deep water drilling and development posed by the west of Shetlands area.

The big question surrounding Enterprise remains in which direction it will take its first big acquisitive step. Answers will have to wait until next week's prospectus - and quite probably some way beyond.

# Profit slump at Sealink likely to halve selloff proceeds

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Estimates of proceeds from the impending privatization of Sealink, British Rail's ferry and harbour subsidiary, are being rapidly downgraded after the company's unexpectedly poor performance this year.

The half-a-dozen private sector companies still in the running to buy Sealink are waiting to hear what this year's outlook is expected to be. The company last year made a pre-tax profit of £4.1m after the previous year's £6.4m loss.

Sealink is expected to forecast a worse performance than last year when the figures are produced later this month - and could even record a net loss after interest payments on hefty debts.

Industrial action by the National Union of Seamen in protest at privatization is partly to blame for the disappointing performance. This has not only hit Sealink's revenues but has also had some impact on advance bookings for the peak summer holiday season.

A general sales decline is

expected to be the other main factor behind the disappointing performance.

The upshot is that though optimists had Sealink raising upwards of £70m for British Rail, the final net proceeds are likely to be no more than half that figure, and could be even less.

Front-runners in the bidding are Trafalgar House, Sea Containers and a consortium including the National Freight Consortium and Sealink's own management. Ellerman and Common Brothers have also expressed interest.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank handling the sale said yesterday that the bidders would hear shortly of final details of the crucial renegotiated contracts which will govern the future relationship between Sealink and British Rail. Finalization of the privatization deal has been delayed while these negotiations have been completed.

In one critical area, the contract covering British Rail's



Reid: possibility of a net loss

future use of Sealink's harbours, the two sides are understood still to be deadlocked. The issue may have to go to Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, for arbitration.

Equally significant is what will happen to British Rail's freight business on its Harwich-Zebrugge and Holyhead-Dublin routes. There is considerable speculation that British Rail

and Sealink have agreed to drop these two routes from next year, saving Sealink two loss-making pieces of business, but only at a cost of redundancies which could total as much as £10m.

Dropping this loss-making business is seen as essential if Sealink is to present itself as a viable privatization candidate. British Rail has already agreed in effect to write off some £70m of debt owed by Sealink to facilitate the disposal process.

The Government yesterday formally launched its attempt to sell Falmouth Shiprepair, part of British Shipbuilders, to the private sector. Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, has been instructed to seek offers for the company, the only profitable repair yard in the corporation.

It made a pre-tax profit of £1.19m in 1983-83 on turnover of £7.8m, and in the latest financial year repaired 110 ships and again made a profit. Two other smaller repair yards have already been sold as part of the Government's continuing plan to privatize British Shipbuilders.

## Setback for Continental

First Chicago Corporation yesterday formally ruled out the possibility of merging with Continental Illinois, the troubled US bank.

Under Illinois law, only First Chicago, other Illinois banks or foreign banks could bid for Continental.

Mr David Taylor, chairman of Continental Illinois, called First Chicago's decision "probably best for the competitive environment and general health of the financial community."

Mr Taylor said in a prepared statement, "There would be some attractive aspects to a merger between Continental and First National Bank of Chicago."

"However, when all is said and done, the presence of two money centre banks in the city is probably best."

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1075.9 up 7.3 (high: 1076.5; low: 1072.7)  
FT Index: 638.1 up 6.7  
FT All Share Index: 79.03 up 0.13  
FT All Share Index: 79.03 up 0.13  
Barringer 18.247  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.86 down 0.36  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1122.57 down 8.57  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,378.83 up 25.50  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 996.12 up 1.91

### CURRENCIES

London Close  
Sterling \$1.3895 down 45pts  
Index 79.6 unchanged  
DM 3.77 up 0.0050  
FF 11.57 up 0.0025  
Yen 322 down 1.0  
Dollar  
Index 130.4 up 0.1  
DM 2.7125 up 0.0130  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.3875  
Dollar DM 2.7135  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU n/a  
SDR 107.49169

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 9-9 1/4  
Finance houses base rate 9 1/4  
Discount market loans week fixed 9-9 1/4  
3 month interbank 9 1/4 - 9 1/2  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11 1/4 - 11 1/2  
3 month DM 5 1/4 - 5 1/2  
3 month FF 12 1/4 - 12 1/2  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 12.50  
Fed funds 11 1/8  
Treasury long bond 98 1/4 - 98 3/4  
ECSD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 6, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$383.50 pm \$382.80  
close \$377.75 - \$378.25 (\$271.25 - \$271.75)  
New York (latest): \$377.25  
Kruggerand (per coin): \$388-390.50 (\$279.25-280.25)  
Sovereigns (new): \$69-80 (\$26.65-26.75)  
\*Excludes VAT.

## Wholesale prices trend slows

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Marked easing of the rise in factory gate prices in May to a provisional 0.4 per cent compared with the 1.1 per cent jump in April brought comfort to the Government on inflation rate expectations yesterday.

There had been speculation that the annual rate was about to drop from 4.2 per cent to about 3 per cent, moving closer to the Treasury's forecast for a year-end retail price inflation of 4.5 per cent.

But retail sales in May dropped almost two full percentage points, seasonally adjusted, compared with April. Both Whitehall and the trade nevertheless see the volume index of 110.3 against April's 112.2 not as a collapse in retail sales strength but a continuation of the overall trend so far this year.

The index average for retail sales in the first quarter was 108.5. The combination of good weather and Easter in April boosted sales.

The May index on producer prices at the factory gate was 132.2, pushing down the year-on-year rise to 6.4 per cent from April's 6.6 per cent. The 0.4 per cent May rise was spread generally across all industries.

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was up more at 0.6 per cent to 127.5 per cent, the same increase as April. The May year-on-year gain was 5.6 per cent compared with April's 5.3 per cent.

Cost of raw materials to manufacturers increased only 0.1 per cent in May, down from April's 0.7 per cent rise. It means there has been a year-on-year rise of 8.1 per cent against April's 8.6 per cent.

One influence on the factory gate prices could be the tailing-off of winter energy costs. But some analysts have been surprised that the sterling-dollar devaluation has not fed through more strongly to raw material input costs.

In retail sales the best improvements have been in clothing and footwear. Sales at the John Lewis department stores have been climbing throughout May and in the week to June 2 were up 13.7 per cent, on the same time a year ago, well ahead of estimate.

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## Abu Dhabi confirms 12.5% Reuters stake

By Philip Robinson

Arab interests yesterday confirmed having a 12.5 per cent stake in Reuters, the independent news and business information agency.

The stake is worth £84m at last night's price of 230p a share.

The Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, a government agency with an office in Bishopsgate, London, has 36,535,000 Reuters "B" shares.

Just above 12 per cent of the stake was bought in America. A London spokesman said the authority rarely buys more than 5 per cent of any share price.

The Investment Authority said in a formal statement last night that their interest had been motivated "solely by consideration of what we believe will prove a relatively attractive rate of return."

Mr Nigel Juda, Reuters' finance director, said the authority had been in touch with the agency's stockbroker, Hoare Govett, last week and knew it could not own more than 15 per cent.

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## Plessey to invest £20m in Italy

By Our Financial Correspondent

Plessey yesterday announced plans to invest at least £20m in joint venture operations with Electronics, Italian specialist defence electronics company.

Electronics is based in Rome and employs 2,100 people. Turnover last year was £65m, of which 80 per cent went for export.

The deal announced yesterday will involve Plessey taking 35 per cent of the Italian company's enlarged capital case, with the option to increase this to 49 per cent over the next five years.

These arrangements will be reversed with a new joint venture company to be set up in Britain in which Electronics will have the option to extend an initial 35 per cent stake to 49 per cent.

Mr Michael Clark, the executive chairman of Plessey Electronic Systems, said the deal would enhance Plessey's position as one of the West's leading defence electronics companies, and underline its pre-eminence in communications, command control and intelligence systems.

Talks between the two companies began last year, but Plessey denied the deal had been influenced by recent merger moves involving British Aerospace and other British defence companies, including GEC and Thorn EMI.

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### NEWS IN BRIEF

## 17 to fight for place on SE council

Nominations closed yesterday for elections to the Stock Exchange Council on June 20. There are 17 candidates for 13 places, heralding a rare contested vote.

Eleven council members are offering themselves for re-election. They include Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman. The following six have also been nominated: Mr Hengist Bradshaw, of Vivian Gray; Mr Kenneth Carter, of de Zoete and Bevan; Mr Keith Goldie-Morrison, of Keith Bayley Rogers; Mr John Hakness, of Larasshaw Hues; Mr Jeremy Lewis, of Seymour Pierce; and Mr Jonathan Miller, of Fielding Newson-Smith.

Amersham International, the chemicals group, yesterday reported a 22 per cent increase in pretax profits to £13.27m for the year to March 31. Group turnover grew by 20 per cent to £87.5m compared with the previous year.

Tempus, page 22

Caffyns, the south coast motor dealers, has lifted pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £614,000 up from £34,000. Turnover increased from £72.6m to £90.1. The final dividend of 2.3p makes 4.5p for the year, the same as last time.

Tempus, page 22

MANSFIELD BREWERY is to pay a final dividend of 5.75p, making 8p (6.75p) for the year to March 31. Sales totalled £68m (£62m) and pretax profits were £8.5m (£7.96m).

Tempus, page 22

## Disney considers options

From Nick Gilbert, New York

The board of Walt Disney Productions was holding an urgent meeting in Los Angeles yesterday morning to consider the take-over bid launched by Mr Saul Steinberg, the Wall Street financier. Disney's directors had called for a halt in share trading, spending an announcement.

On Friday, Mr Steinberg, supported by Mr Kerk Kerkorian of MGM/UA and the construction group Fisher Brothers, launched two bids to give him effective control of Disney.

The Steinberg group is

offering \$67.50 a share for 37.9 per cent of Disney, which, together with Mr Steinberg's existing 11 per cent stake, would give them almost 49 per cent of the company. The group is also offering \$72.50 a share for Disney's entire equity, valuing Disney at \$2.44bn (about £1.75bn).

In an attempt to put pressure on the Disney board, the higher offer is conditional on Disney dropping a proposal to buy Gibson. Greetings for at least \$310m in Disney stock.

Many in the sugar industry doubt that an effective agreement can be reached, some doubt whether any agreement covering exports and prices can be reached at all.

Certainly the background is inauspicious. Sugar prices of 6 cents a pound are virtually the lowest recorded, and in the absence of any significant price movements for about a year market traders have been struggling to justify their existence. The floor price in the present agreement is 15 cents.

Sugar supply has exceeded or

roughly equalled demand for the last four years. The 12 months from August 1984 to September 1985 (commonly taken as the sugar year) are forecast to see another surplus of about 1 million tonnes after production of 97 million tonnes.

But the problems do not end there. Sugar has proved to be a very volatile commodity. When prices rise, producers and traders make a lot of money. All the 46 exporting signatories to the present agreement therefore want their export entitlements - to be known as Reference Export Availabilities - to be as high as possible.

The broad proposals before the meeting, which is being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, envisage a combination of stocking and export quotas, operating within an agreed price range.

## Inauspicious background for Geneva talks

## Doubts over new sugar deal

By Michael Prest

The central arguments will be over how to calculate these amounts. The quotas may be based on a moving average of the last five years, the three best years of the last five, or other combinations. Industry statisticians put the global figure at 19 million tonnes.

If that can be agreed, how much should be stocked at a given price level? One proposal is that there should be a top price range of 18 to 25 cents, where destocking would occur, and a bottom range of 6 to 7 to 11 cents where price support would be needed. In between would be a "zone of inactivity".

The pressure on the delegates are illustrated by Brazil's threat to withdraw from the agreement and dump sugar if its existing quota of 2.8 million tonnes is reduced.

'My confidence in the quality of our management team...together with the improving market conditions...leads me to the belief that C.E. Heath will move steadily forward in the coming years'

Derek Newton, Chairman

C.E. Heath Public Limited Company

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year to 31 March 1984 can be obtained from The Secretary, C.E. Heath Public Limited Company, Culbert Heath House, 150 Minories, London EC3N 1NR.



Brokerage up from £26.8m to £29.2m  
Underwriting profit up from £7.6m to £11.6m  
Operating profit up from £19.5m to £23.6m  
Earnings per share 36.9p  
Gross dividends per share up from 21.1p to 24.3p



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## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# American buyers help to brighten lack-lustre day

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares started the second leg of the account in confident form - helped by a sprinkling of transatlantic interest. The summit pressure for lower world interest rates and the slightly less strained atmosphere in the Gulf were contributing factors.

But trading was pathetically thin, at times down to the merest trickle. So it required only marginal interest to spur a share and with buyers just about getting the upper hand the FT 30 shares index ended near its best level for the day at 838.1 points up 6.7 points. Two index stocks influenced by US buying were Bowater and Hawker Siddeley.

Gills started well but gradually lost their enthusiasm as the day progressed and finished little changed.

Closure of Whitbread's Luton brewery should quickly spill over to profits. The plant is surplus to requirements and Whitbread will have no difficulty meeting demand from its other breweries. Allied-Lyons has not asked back since it shut its Birmingham brewery and Whitbread should make similar progress. Yet the shares fell 1p to 63p yesterday.

Yesterday's two newcomers to the Unlisted Securities market met with vastly different receptions, in first time dealings. Northamber, the computer printer specialist, opened at 128p compared with a placing price of 115p at which level broker Simon & Coates offered the 1.3 million shares. The price closed at 150p, a premium of 35p.

That is good news for the chairman and founder Mr David Phillips who overnight becomes a paper millionaire. Following the placing his stake of 5.16 million shares is worth £7.48m with the entire company valued at more than £10m.

But Tusk Resources could only open at 38p compared with the original placing price of 43p. The price later rallied to 45p, but failed to hold this level closing at 37p - a discount of 6p.

Among the high street banks Royal Bank of Scotland stood

out with a 9p rise to 212p amid growing speculation that it was preparing to sell-off its key stake in Lloyds & Scottish Finance to Lloyds Bank for about £100m. The gossip was heightened by Lloyds' 23 per cent stake in Royal and confirmation that the two groups have been in talks about L & S for several months.

It also raises the possibility that Royal might be ripe for a takeover itself. If it decides to part with L & S, Lloyds advanced 5p to 339p, while elsewhere Midland improved 5p to 334p, Barclays 7p to 474p, and National Westminster 2p to 564p.

The Dee Corp has again been able to pick up shares in Booker McConnell, the agricultural pharmaceutical distribution group, following its bid of 165p a share.

Doe's broker is thought to have bought an extra 4 million shares, or just over 3 per cent of the shares yesterday. Dee now owns nearly 9 per cent of Booker owing to recent share purchases in the market. This it has managed thanks to the current price standing 25p above the original offer at 190p.

Hopes are high in the market that a white knight may still appear on the scene to top the bid from Dee, which may account for yesterday's 2p increase to 503p.

A last minute bout of upgrading ahead of today's figures was good for 4p on Metal Box at 350p, after 356p. Analysts had been hoping for pretax profits of about £68m, but this has now been upgraded

to between £72m and £73m compared with £57m last year. There has also been a sharp upgrading of Pilkington full year figures also expected later this week. Earlier estimates of between £75m and £80m are now reading £100m leaving the outcome unchanged on last year's performance. Pilkington ended the day 5p dearer at 303p.

A last-minute hitch has forced the stockbroker Laing & Cruckshank to postpone the much publicized USM launch of Applied Holographics, formed early last year for the mass production of holograms. All the signs point to the prospectus being published next week with dealings getting underway in the following week. The company is one of the few which has attempted to make the move from an over-the-counter market to the USM.

subject of a management buy out in the late 1960's.

Mr Robin Kerrick, chairman, says the Whitbread cash, which goes into the company, will be used for expansion. "We had the choice of raising capital from outside shareholders going to the banks or seeking investment trust cash, we decided on the latter course," he said.

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concern has, in the past, concentrated largely on building up share stakes in provincial breweries.

Raine Industries, the engineering to property group, was unchanged at 234p after Suter, the vehicle of Mr David Abell, increased its shareholding by 100,000 shares to 6.2 per cent.

Stores were encouraged by the retail sales figures. Debenhams continued to benefit from takeover speculation, despite the weekend denial of any bid intention by Harris Queensway, and rose 4p to 181p. Harris was up 2p at 176p. Habitat Mothercare gained 10p to 296p, helped along by a buy recommendation from the stockbrokers, Earnshaw Haas. "The group," it says, enthusiastically, "should have no problem in delighting shareholders for years to come."

The stockbroker, Simon & Coates, applauds the appointment of Greg Hutchings as chief executive of F. H. Tomlinson and suggests the group will be reshaped into an industrial holding company. The shares, at 59p, do not take account of considerable growth in earnings in future years via acquisitions and organic growth. Profits of £2m (£1.6m) are forecast for the year to the end of April and £2.8m this year.

Fleet Holdings, owner of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star, was another firm market adding to 2p to 175p, and continued to edge nearer its all time high of 190p. Just two weeks ago investors were picking up the shares at about the 146p level amid heavy call option business.

The group's sizable stake in Reuters is one factor, but the other is the 10 per cent owned by Australian entrepreneur Mr Robert Holmes a Court.

Gold shares were a dull market losing up to 50 cents among the heavyweights as the bullion price lost another couple of dollars to close at \$352.50 an ounce.

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## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● LONDON AND NORTHERN GROUP: The chairman, Mr Jack Mackenzie, tells shareholders in his early report: "Our policy of engaging the group in complementary fields with good growth potential is being continued and should ensure further growth in 1984."

● JULIANA'S HOLDINGS: Mr Oliver Vaughan, the joint chairman, told the annual meeting that the investments which the company is making, while obviously holding back profits in the short term, are, he believed, laying a solid foundation for growth and prosperity. In spite of these large investments, which will result in little growth in the first half of the current year, he still expects profits to grow significantly in the second half, resulting in substantially higher profits for the whole of 1984.

● ANGLIAN ENERGY: Alan, an operator for onshore petroleum prospecting licence 2/80, reports that the drilling of McNeen No 2 Well has been completed and the well is being temporarily plugged and abandoned. During drilling some indications of gas were encountered at several levels.

● MIXCONCRETE TRANSPORT: Pioneer Concrete Services (Holdings), has agreed to sell Mixconcrete Transport to Cleanaway.

● UNITECH: Unitech through its subsidiary, 1 America, has acquired a 20 per cent stake in Holmberg Electronics, by investing \$4.84m (£3.43m) in new capital.

● SHERATON SECURITIES: SHERATON SECURITIES (Holdings) has agreed to sell its 100 per cent stake in Sheraton to a consortium of investors. The consortium is led by the investment manager, Mr J. J. Nanninga, the chairman, in the 1983/84 Report. Total assets, at £220m, showed an increase of £40m compared with the previous year. Total sums assured now stand at £250m. The company's 200,000 policies, Mr Nanninga is confident that any temporary loss of business resulting from the elimination of life assurance premium relief will be offset by new business from the reduction in house purchase costs and the cut in interest rates earlier this year.

● PERICOM: Pericom, who came to the US last November, reports pretax profits up by 83.4 per cent to £55,000 for the year to March 31, 1984. Turnover rose by 35.5 per cent to £3.7m. Interim payment of 0.7p a share declared.

● GRESHAM GROUP: Gresham Life Assurance Society and Gresham Unit Assurance achieved a combined turnover of £10.8m in 1983/84. The chairman, Mr W. J. Nanninga, the chairman, in the 1983/84 Report. Total assets, at £220m, showed an increase of £40m compared with the previous year. Total sums assured now stand at £250m. The company's 200,000 policies, Mr Nanninga is confident that any temporary loss of business resulting from the elimination of life assurance premium relief will be offset by new business from the reduction in house purchase costs and the cut in interest rates earlier this year.

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## TEMPUS

# City doubts remain over fast-growing Amersham

Amersham International is fast-reaching a watershed in its development. Although the company is producing a solid profits performance, in line with the business plan produced at the flotation, there are considerable doubts in the City about how it will develop in the rapidly-changing markets in which it operates.

Those investors who bought shares at the 140p offer level in 1982 have nothing to fear. Yesterday, the shares were up 5p to 233p on the reported 22 per cent increase in pretax profits to £13.72m for the year to March 31.

Group turnover increased by 20 per cent to £7.5m and in future investors were told that they must expect profits and turnover to rise broadly along the same lines.

Growth in overseas markets continues to be a strong feature of Amersham's performance with the Far East and Australia, via looking particularly buoyant as Amersham benefits from the creation of two operating subsidiaries to sell its products in Japan.

Elsewhere, an exchange rate benefit of £3m in turnover and £500,000 in profits also helped the figures.

But the key to the future lies in Amersham's ability to exploit new developments, particularly in the medical field. Traditionally, the group has relied upon its radioactive diagnostic abilities.

But with the increasing competition in the market for medical products Amersham is also looking at non-radioactive diagnostic developments.

Total group investment on research and development is running at about 9 per cent of turnover this year, or £7.5m, and will rise to 10 per cent of turnover during the next year. About 40 per cent of this spending is going into non-radioactive research.

One of the first fruits of this fresh investment approach is the development of a unique non-radioactive diagnostic kit, which can detect abnormalities in pregnancy.

However, Amersham still has to overcome the problems which is faces competing against the big companies in the medical business.

In the meantime Amersham

continues to increase sales in all its product areas, while improving operating efficiency, making the shares a safe hold for the time being particularly if the company feels that a merger would be of benefit.

## Mansfield Brewery

Mansfield Brewery avoided the second half impact of the miners' strike, and with 6.5 per cent jump in pretax profits to £8.5m, ranks highly among regional brewers' results. Growth apparently stems from all-round product excellence, and a broader geographical spread than the stock market imagines. Arguably too the group's in-house lager, Marksman, did more than merely keep the show on the road.

A near-20 per cent rise in 1983/84 dividend certainly shows confidence, while a £2m rise in borrowings should not provoke capital raising fears. Equity is close to £40m, and last year extraordinary property gains netted £1m.

The logic of Mansfield's trading strength, plus its tightly held share capital, makes the group a favourite to spearhead formation of a regional brewers' chain to combat the majors. Mansfield admits to picking up the at whispers, an historic rating of 10 at 34p suggests the market has been keeping things as well.

But the short term may not offer too much by way of growth at least Caffys is trading at a profit and its aim now must be to reclaim some of the lost margins. The balance sheet will benefit from a property valuation this year to add some much needed strength. At 136p up 10p the shares yield 4.7 per cent.

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CRICKET: KENT AND YORKSHIRE MAKE THE DAY AN ENJOYABLE ONE

# Where bird song fills the air all is set for an exciting finish

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS:** Yorkshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand are 59 runs ahead of Kent.

The Nevill ground presents an agreeably unchanging scene. Tents and flags and rhododendrons ring the boundary; bird song fills the air, and the games are well attended. The square, too, is still beautifully kept. Kent were all out for 277 there yesterday, in reply to Yorkshire's first innings total of 297. In the last 95 minutes of an enjoyable day's cricket Yorkshire scored 39 for three wickets.

Not until after tea did the sun get through, which meant that almost until lunchtime Yorkshire bowlers were having to dry the ball of dew. For 80 minutes Potter looked a very good player, a hooker and driver of great power. I was hoping to see him score his second championship hundred when he was leg-before to Stevenson, who got the ball to do more as he wanted when it had lost its shine.

Among the early batsmen, Tavaré was the only failure. He left Pakistan in March not knowing quite where his stumps were - a sure sign of being out of form - and he was playing now in the saddest way, bowled no stroke to Carrick. This was at the start of a long and decently accurate spell by Carrick which did wonders for the over-rate.

Though his timing was not quite what it can be, Woolmer obviously keeps his game in good order. He is rather the Arthur Fagg of his time, standing at pitch, when there is a vacancy there, and batting with style. Forty minutes after lunch he was leg-before, aiming to hit Stevenson to leg. While Woolmer and Aslett were adding 76 for the third wicket, without much difficulty, full batting certainty for Kent seemed a certainty.

Aslett is restless at the address, with a premature forward movement of the front foot, which is a pity, and strange when he is said to be an eager cutter. But he obviously thinks

the ball is there to be hit. He had played some of the best strokes of the day when he went down the pitch to Swallow, changed his mind, tried to cut and was caught at slip.

Only a slip of a lad, Swallow bowled his off-breaks just as Ellis Robinson might have done. His next two wickets came from a pair of catches by Carrick, one a skier at mid-on, the other on the mid-wicket boundary. Ellison was being impatient and Cowdrey was careless, just when he was rattling along. All credit, though, to Swallow, who gave another hint of flight when having Knott caught at mid-off.

Knott had just started to dabble and Yorkshire to drop some catches, usually off Carrick. Two of the colts, Swallow and Fletcher, put down Knott when he was eight, and Penn, as soon as he came in.

Yorkshire were left with 26 overs batting. Boycott survived them, but Ellison had Moxon leg before with a break back. Paul Lamb, after hanging on to his place only by his fingertips, completed a pair and only two balls left Swallow, the night watchman, dropped his lamp.

Yorkshire: First Innings 297 (M D Moxon 110, G Boycott 88, D Underwood 5 for 27).  
Kent: Second Innings 277 (M D Moxon 110, G Boycott 88, D Underwood 5 for 27).  
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Lynch, of Surrey, scores four, leaving Gurnham empty-handed (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

## Slow but sure Nottinghamshire

By Peter Ball

**TRENT BRIDGE:** Glamorgan, with eight second innings wickets in hand, need 143 to avoid an innings defeat by Nottinghamshire.

Slowly, very slowly at times, but surely Nottinghamshire batted themselves into a commanding position yesterday. Their bowlers then lost little time in exploiting the situation. Hadlee claiming two wickets in his second over.

It was an effective day's cricket for the home side, but for long periods it was not a particularly enthralling one as they pursued their search for an advantage watchfully. Randall and Hadlee - who played the most attractive innings of the day, hitting seven fours and one six - were the batsmen who, not for the first time, ensured that they achieved it.

Randall can never be dull, but he got as near to it in his stay of three hours as he ever could. The England selectors will doubtless be heartened by the size of his score, 79, but the tangles he got himself into hooking or not hooking Davis' persistent

short ball were not an encouraging omen for Thursday.

Compared to Broad, however, who scored 48 on Saturday but then took another 50 minutes to reach 20 in his innings lasting 195 minutes, Randall was positively fluent. His innings was an invaluable one, too, as his side toiled painstakingly towards their lead while Steele worked his way through the rest of the middle order.

Steele was always accurate, with hardly a bad ball recorded as he wheeled away for 20 overs before lunch and another 17 before tea with that curious low-slung action. Broad and Birch went to close catches off bat and past. Rice to a hard drive taken by Henderson at extra cover and when Hassan went quickly Glamorgan still retained hopes of keeping the lead to manageable proportions. But by the time Randall fell to another slip catch, Hadlee was in his stride and the game was moving out of Glamorgan's reach.

Glamorgan: First Innings (E E Henderson 6 for 50).  
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## Tourists are beaten by the clock

By Marcus Williams

**MILTON KEYNES:** Northamptonshire drew with the Essex tourists in a tour match at the end of a low-key day amid the green fields and temporary stands of Blechley, which is now engulfed in the maw of the new city of Milton Keynes. Northamptonshire's declaration had set the West Indians to score 173 in 22 minutes plus 20 overs, but when Greenidge's first two scoring strokes were sixes, followed by a searing four through extra cover, the pitch was too slow for a sustained assault.

More than seven runs an over were needed when the last 20 overs were called, and when the curtain came down at 5.30 pm 123 runs were still needed. Northamptonshire, too, ten overs to wipe off their first innings deficit of 48, a cover drive to the boundary by the night watchman Ripley, edged 17, doing the trick.

In only his second first-class match he showed a stout temper in scoring 43 and, though missed twice, was able to hook or to hit the half-volley from the fast bowlers.

Ripley shared an opening partnership of 57 with his captain, Cook, who had dealt severely with Smith when he dropped short. Small had to retire with a strained groin and his replacement, Walsh, bowled Cook off an inside edge. Lloyd had shortly before claimed a catch at first slip from Cook, but the umpire, Evans, ruled that he had not complete control of the ball and recalled the batsman.

Baptiste, who bowled with accuracy right through the afternoon recovered Ripley in the second over after lunch and then had Larkins, who was never afraid to hit the ball in the air, caught at extra cover after he had struck nine fours in an excellent 48. Lamb and Williams also fell to Baptiste, but Will, dropped when nine, batted through 37 overs for 18 runs and Bailey made hay against Richards before the declaration.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 220 (P Bailey 55, D J Cook 43, M D Marshall 4 for 38, M A Marshall 4 for 32).  
Essex: Second Innings 220 (P Bailey 55, D J Cook 43, M D Marshall 4 for 38, M A Marshall 4 for 32).

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## Popplewell and Crowe in control

By Alan Gibson

**Bath:** Somerset, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 109 behind Middlesex.

On Saturday Middlesex scored 473 for seven declared, with a massive contribution from Gatting, and Somerset nine for no wicket. In the face of such a total, Somerset's duty was to put up a reputable defence, and this they did during the morning, though it made for dull cricket.

At lunch, they had scored 102 for two, in 31 overs. The batsmen out were Wyatt, the lead from Keynsham in the second over, and then they did under the spinners, though it made for a sustained assault.

The spinners were on early. The pitch was dusty and though would be bound to give the spinners some help, sooner or later, but the ball has so far only turned slowly.

So afternoon went Somerset's way, with Crowe and Popplewell in command. At tea, with 92 overs bowled, the score was 242 for two, and Middlesex, I am bound to say, were weaving a little in the field. It was another hot day.

I got a fearful whalloping, to use a polite version of the phrase, from the catering manager, because of some comments I had made on Monday. Since he is an old friend, I was sorry to have distressed him, and am pleased to report that ice, orange squash, and whisky were available yesterday in ample quantities appropriate times. I understand that he has been teased by some Somerset players, led by the mischievous Popplewell.

The manager's sufferings were nothing compared to those which were inflicted on Middlesex in the afternoon. He took the lead in the third wicket stand, although Crowe gained in confidence, and - it almost seemed physically - in stature, and Crowe was the first to reach his hundred.

By a quarter to six, Somerset had saved the follow-on, though Crowe was out soon afterwards. It will need some ingenuity from the captain if we are to conjure a positive result. Middlesex: First Innings 473 for 7 dec. (M Wyatt 254, P H Edwards 95, W M Smith 53).  
Somerset: First Innings 102 for 2 (P H Edwards 95, W M Smith 53).

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## Hampshire shine as sun goes down

By Richard Streeton

**WORCESTER:** Hampshire, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, lead Worcestershire by 121 runs.

Early setbacks in Hampshire's second innings were redeemed by confident batting from Nicholas and Jesty, as blazing sunshine gradually lifted the mood. The England selectors will doubtless be heartened by the size of his score, 79, but the tangles he got himself into hooking or not hooking Davis' persistent

The two captains clearly shared the same opinion about a pitch which was mostly kept bowlers toiling in a pessimistic mood. Sharp at 4 o'clock, Neale declared, which left the teams level on first innings, and the last-day jockeying was under way. Worcestershire's innings was not dissimilar to a patchwork quilt, several squares of different colour, or rather mood and tempo, but stitched together, the end product was satisfactory.

The first phase concerned the nightwatchman, Pridgeon, who lingered with almost complete confidence for an hour. In this period he and Patel added 67, which boded Hampshire no good at all. Then came a glaring contrast, as three wickets toppled rapidly. Reifer was used for the first time, and he soon had Pridgeon caught at slip and Patel behind the wicket. Neale followed, beaten by a ball that kept low.

The remaining contributions were perfectly dovetailed. First Smith and Kapil Dev added 153 in 33 overs; then Smith and D'Oliveira hit forcefully to put on 49 in six overs.

Hampshire: First Innings 121 runs ahead of Worcestershire.  
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## British men depart as the giants prepare to arrive

By Jerome Caminada

With the giants of tennis still recovering after their labours in the French championships, the first day of the Stella Artois tournament on grass at Queen's Club yesterday was an overture for the action to come. John McEnroe, Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors are all entered, and will come on stage today, being seeded first, second and third respectively.

The weatherman predicted it would be "very warm" but he was wrong. The sun did not appear until mid-afternoon when Stefan Edberg, the young Swede who excelled around the world last year and who was seeded ninth in this tournament, went out onto the court to meet Krishnamoorti, of India. This was a quiet, almost desultory match, how still it seems when the protest-making players are not here!

Each man followed brilliance with silly errors. Edberg lost a match point in a tie-break, in the second set after winning the first set in a tie-break, and then, with one loose shot after another, he lost the first set to the Indian to win 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.

Earlier, the spectators fell to wondering, as so often before, how British players would perform. The answer so far is "not well". Of five entrants, three, John Lloyd, Jeremy Bates and Stefan Edberg, have already gone; the other two, Jonathan Smith and Stephen Shaw, have still to play. All of these except Lloyd were allocated "wild card" entries by the tournament committee. Total prize money this year for singles and doubles is £136,305.

Though spurred by his success in the Wimbledon last year, when he was seeded No 8 here, departed 6-7, 5-7 to Guy Forget, a left-hander, aged 19, who was born in Morocco, Lloyd has been unable to reach the competition proper through the qualifying rounds.

At the end of the day Chris Lewis, the New Zealander who was runner-up at Wimbledon last year and was seeded No 8 here, departed 6-7, 5-7 to Guy Forget, a left-hander, aged 19, who was born in Morocco, Lloyd has been unable to reach the competition proper through the qualifying rounds.

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## Sports Commentary

### David Miller

There has to be something deeply wrong when a multiple champion is so fearful of defeat that he can hardly bring himself to deal with three such enthusiastic critics as Borotra, Cochet and Lacoste upon presentation of the runner-up's silver, and it is then hooded from the court by the public, John McEnroe, it seems, does not yet know how to lose gracefully, and it must be doubted that further experience of this would improve him.

Lendl's first victory in a grand slam event was marred by McEnroe's ill-humour. The brilliant American's biography is called *A Rage for Perfection*; it would seem the rage must always come first and the perfection does not necessarily follow.

### Early mastery thrown away

Unquestionably McEnroe threw away his chance of becoming the first American to win in Paris since Borotra, Cochet and Lacoste upon presentation of the runner-up's silver, and it is then hooded from the court by the public, John McEnroe, it seems, does not yet know how to lose gracefully, and it must be doubted that further experience of this would improve him.

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## ATHLETICS

## RACING: TRAINER'S WIFE TO SUCCEED ON MAIN HOPE OF WARREN PLACE

# Van Dyke Brown should keep Cecil flag flying

## Saint-Martin may be out for two months

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris



The great leap backwards: Zhu Jianhua, the Chinese high jumper breaking his own world record with a leap of 2.39 metres (7ft 10in) at Eberstadt, West Germany, on Sunday. He aims to clear 2.40 metres at Los Angeles.

## Cram ponders Olympic 800m

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram is the latest British athlete to consider competing in two events at the Olympic Games. If he beats Steve Ovett and wins the 800 metres at the AAA championships at Crystal Palace in two weeks' time, Cram will probably feel convinced that he could win the Olympic 800 metres as well as 1,500 metres, for which he is already selected.

At Gateshead during the Olympic trials on Sunday Cram said he would

accept 800 metres selection only if he could win it. He had previously rejected the idea of doubling up, despite leading the world rankings for the last two years at the shorter distance.

A victory against Ovett at the AAA event on June 23 and 24 would probably convince Cram that he could win the 800 metres as well as 1,500 metres, for which he is already selected.

At Gateshead during the Olympic trials on Sunday Cram said he would

have done it was Albert Hill in 1920, the only man in recent times to win both the 800 and 1,500 metres. What Cram needs to consider is just how far he is from being as good as Albert Hill.

The AAA championships now feature a double-header event to fill the stadium, Sebastian Coe and Peter Elliott, already selected for the 800 metres in Los Angeles, have their personal battle for selection to join Cram and Ovett at 1,500 metres.

## BOXING

## RUGBY UNION

## Mittee near world title dream

By Srikanth Sen  
Boxing Correspondent

British boxing, reeling from some heavy blows recently, could get a lift from a man who just would not stay down. Sylvester Mittee, of Bethnal Green, the former light-welterweight, who retired 18 months ago and returned to the ring only last December, could be boxing for the world welterweight title later this year.

Mittee takes on Floyd Mayweather, the international Boxing Federation No. 1, at the Bloomsbury Hotel, London on July 14, and if he wins he will move from nowhere into the world rankings, perhaps even into the top contender's place, and be challenging Don Curry before long.

Mittee has been summarily dispatched his opponents since his return, but the American looks a big step up. Mayweather is the brother of the former world junior-lightweight champion, Roger Mayweather, and is regarded as a tough, tough opponent of Mittee's career. Floyd went nine rounds with Sugar Ray Leonard and since has been beaten only once, by Marlon Simring.

Mittee, who retired because he lost his taste for the game, seems to have found his appetite again and claims that he is not the old "lazy son of a sausage" any more. He has been down at Colin Jones's gymnasium, preparing for his fight with Sugar Ray Leonard and since has been beaten only once, by Marlon Simring.

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## Hope accompanies England on return from tour

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent

There were always three ways of looking at England's recent tour to South Africa: the short and long playing sides, the tour as a whole, and the tour as a whole.

The short-term objective was to win as many of the test matches as possible; the long-term aim was to prepare for a testing winter at home followed by a visit to New Zealand next summer, the moral stance was whether they should have been in South Africa at all.

It is an interesting reflection that much the same preparation and commitment which fuel the ambitious rugby player will also be found in the conscientious objector to sporting links with South Africa.

Both could be said to wear blinkers, but those blinkers did not prevent some players visiting the Crossroads township in Cape Town, or Soweto during the last week of the tour at Johannesburg.

Derek Morgan, the England team manager, said he was personally glad the team had come and that the tour was a success.

The tour was a success, but it was also a failure. It was a failure because it was not a success. It was a failure because it was not a success.

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## Lingfield Park

GOING: good to firm  
Draw: up to 1m high but on heavy going low numbers best  
TOTE: Double 3.0, 4.0; Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30  
2.0 HALL HANDICAP (21.55h: 1m 20) (15 runners)  
101 000/00 MONAR (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
102 000/00 PORT NAY (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
103 000/00 STAR (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
104 000/00 DANCER'S EMULATION (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
105 000/00 THE WARRIOR (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
106 000/00 ONESIDE (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
107 000/00 PROCTER (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
108 000/00 LEONARD'S ROCK (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
109 000/00 KENY (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
110 000/00 DANCER'S EMULATION (S) A Moore 5-0-10  
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### Turner Kenneth Brown

£ EXCELLENT

Young solicitors who want to specialise in real property work are sought for the firm's energetic and busy Property Department. It handles a widely ranging and expanding caseload of demanding property work and those with some post-admission experience seeking responsibility, but with supervision available when required, will see this as an unusually good career opportunity.

Specific terms and conditions are for discussion but will be attractive to those currently with leading Central London practices. The practice has new modern offices with the best up to date equipment and back-up.

Quote ref: PW/C.110 when applying to: Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Telephone: 01-405 6852.

**REUTER SIMKIN**  
RECRUITMENT

## Legal Adviser

Banque Nationale de Paris p.l.c., the London subsidiary of one of the world's largest banking groups, provides a full range of international banking services to U.K. and multinational corporate clients.

We now wish to recruit a solicitor or barrister to replace our legal adviser who will shortly retire.

The appointment involves handling and advising on a wide spectrum of legal questions ranging from straightforward banking matters to more sophisticated operations, both in the U.K. and in liaison with BNP's many branches throughout the world. Opportunities for advancement exist in the international network of the BNP Group as well as in the U.K.

Applicants should have had considerable experience in active commercial practice, including drafting. A working knowledge of French is desirable.

An attractive salary and normal banking sector benefits will be offered.

Please write in the first instance with full career details to Alan Beazley, Staff Manager.



**Banque Nationale de Paris p.l.c.**

8-13 King William Street, London EC4P 4HS. Tel: 01-626 5678

## Solicitor

£9,000 - £17,500

The office carries out a wide range of important and challenging work in the fields of litigation and commercial, mining and employment law together with a widely based conveyancing and property law operation.

The bias of the post now offered will be towards litigation.

The successful candidate will be young (possibly newly qualified) with an above average academic record and, preferably, broadly based experience in articles. The commencing salary will be in the range of £9,000 to £17,500 a year. The career prospects are excellent.

Please write with full details to:

**NCB**

Mr. C. T. Peach M.A., LL.B.,  
National Coal Board, Legal Department,  
23 Regent Square, Doncaster DN1 2DU.

## GOODWIN HARTE & CO., OF HARROW

require the following:

1. Assistant Solicitor/Legal Executive for mainly domestic Conveyancing.

2. Experienced Conveyancer qualified or unqualified to be employed as a locum for approximately 1 year.

Salary for these posts in negotiable a.s.e.

Applications in writing to:

57 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1BT. Ref: SF.

## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR FOR COMMERCIAL WORK - CARDIFF

Our Client, a leading firm of Solicitors, based in Cardiff City Centre, seek to appoint a young, enthusiastic Assistant Solicitor to act initially as personal assistant to a Partner engaged in a wide range of commercial transactions. The successful candidate will have had a sound training in Articles in a large firm with a commercially orientated practice and will preferably have at least a year's experience working as an assistant in the commercial department.

A good salary will be offered by negotiation, dependant on experience. Please reply, with full CV and at least three references, to The Recruitment Director, at:

**GRS**

Group Recruitment Services  
9-11 The Hayes, Cardiff, CF1 1NU.

## Small Central London Solicitors with strong commercial bias seek

### Assistant Solicitor

to join their fast expanding practice. Generous salary and partnership prospects offered for ambitious candidate who ideally will have experience and a following in the Company/Commercial and/or Commercial Conveyancing field. Please reply

Box 0106W  
The Times



# Legal Appointments

## COMPANY SOLICITORS

Clifford-Turner require two experienced solicitors for their company department. The work for both solicitors would be varied and requires a high standard of ability.

One would be engaged principally on the structuring and creation of off-shore and on-shore funds, unit trusts and other vehicles investing in the UK, the USA and elsewhere, and would require to be familiar with securities laws and have an aptitude for innovative drafting.

The second solicitor would work on company financing and investment, acquisitions and new issues, involving both UK and international clients.

The applicants should have at least three years of appropriate experience preferably in the City of London or in a leading provincial firm. Salary and other benefits will be commensurate with experience and ability.

Please apply to B. E. N. Hawkes or D. C. O'Neill, Clifford-Turner, Blackhairs House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4.

## Army Legal Corps

The Army's Legal Branch will recruit two or three lawyers in Autumn 1984, for which a Selection Board will sit in September. Successful applicants, at least 25 years of age and preferably with advocacy experience will be commissioned as Captains on a starting salary of £10,424, currently under review, with prospects of promotion and a full career to age 60. Further details from Lt Col Hawley, MOD (AL5) Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Telephone (01) 385 1244. Ext. 3182.

### ALC Officer

## Solicitor or Barrister

Expansion of our legal department has created an opportunity for a Solicitor or Barrister, with at least 3 years' relevant post-qualification experience, to join a small professional team providing legal advice on all matters relevant to Stock Exchange activities. The subject areas are diverse and include Stock Exchange Rules; property matters (particularly leases); general commercial law relevant to Stock Exchange dealings; conduct of litigation and arbitrations and contracts for the supply of goods and services.

You will also have a responsibility for liaison with external legal advisers, and will assist on the preparation for, and the conduct of, the proceedings of the Disciplinary Appeals and Membership Appeals Committees. You will report directly to the Manager, Legal Services and, in his absence, deputise for him.

This new appointment represents an excellent career opportunity for a Solicitor or Barrister, probably in the late 20s, who is seeking wider experience and greater responsibility.

A competitive remuneration package will be offered including a non-contributory pension and assurance scheme, BUPA, a fully-paid season ticket and relocation expenses where appropriate.

Please write with a full curriculum vitae, or telephone for more details to: Jennifer Gregson, Senior Personnel Officer, The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HR. Telephone: 01-588 2355 (ext. 8683).

### The Stock Exchange

## COMPANY COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

D J Freeman & Co with to recruit two able, young lawyers to join their busy company/commercial department. The firm seeks one lawyer of 1/2 years' post-qualification experience and one lawyer of 2/4 years' post-qualification experience.

Applicants should have a good commercial background, preferably in the City. Some expertise in banking or entertainments work would be helpful, but not essential.

The terms and prospects offered will be attractive to the successful applicants.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to N A Leifer,

D. J. FREEMAN & CO.  
43 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NA

## LOCUM SOLICITORS

URGENTLY NEEDED COUNTRYWIDE  
01-623 5725

THE LOCUM SPECIALISTS  
(Gordon Roser and Chloe Thomas)  
ASA LAW, 202 Bishopsgate, EC2

We are acting for the Partners of a new law firm, soon to commence a commercial practice in London.

The founder Partners are all in their late thirties/early forties. Clients for whom the new firm will act include private and public companies, stockbrokers and financial institutions.

Specialist experience exists in the fields of company/commercial, litigation and entertainment law but another partner is required with wide experience of commercial property work to head the property arm of the practice.

In your 30's, immediate salaried partnership progressing promptly to full equity status.

In the first instance please write or telephone Denis Reed or Cyril Batchelor at The Room Twelve Partnership, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0HP. 01-583 4847/4929.

### ROOM TWELVE

Recruitment of Lawyers

### Partner

### Commercial Property

### London

Initially To £30,000

## Company Solicitor Group Secretariat

c. £20,000 + Car Central London

The Pirelli Group is amongst world leaders in the manufacture of power and telecommunication cables and tyres, and its products are renowned for their high quality and advanced technology.

The UK companies are engaged in the manufacture and installation of cables, and the manufacture and distribution of tyres.

The Group Secretariat in Central London, which provides a wide range of company secretarial services for the Pirelli UK companies, wishes to appoint a solicitor to report directly to the Group Director and Secretary, who is a Barrister. The variety of work will include trading agreements, acquisitions and company formations, commercial and financial leasing, commercial conveyancing, restrictive trade practices, employment protection law and general company law.

Applicants, preferably aged late 20s to 40 should be solicitors with several years of broadly based experience since admission. They should have a good commercial sense and a proven ability to communicate well with people at senior levels. Some travelling within the UK will be required.

Attractive fringe benefits commensurate with a senior position in a major company are offered.

Please write - in confidence - with full curriculum vitae and salary details to Lesley Haytel: A.22007.

This appointment is open to men and women.

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LEGAL

## LITIGATION

Richards, Butler & Co. have a vacancy in their general litigation department for a newly qualified solicitor.

The work involves mainly commercial litigation including work of a substantial nature.

The successful candidate will start on a generous salary which will take account of age, experience and qualifications.

Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to Ann Gabriel at the address below.

RICHARDS, BUTLER & CO.  
5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ.

## COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

Stone James Stephen Jaques seek a solicitor qualified to practice in Australia with at least three years' general commercial experience, to join the London office of this large Australian based law firm for a period of approximately twelve months.

An attractive financial package will be offered together with the possibility of continuing employment in the firm's Perth office.

Applications in writing should be sent to the Resident Partner,

STONE JAMES STEPHEN JACQUES  
Australian Solicitors,  
Leith House,  
47-57 Gresham Street,  
London EC2V 7EH

## SOUTH ESSEX SOLICITOR

urgently required for Advocacy in expanding town, excellent prospects for right applicant.

Please phone  
Basildon (0268) 21800

### Information Officer/ Librarian

Durrant Piesse are seeking a senior librarian with fair and initiative. The successful applicant should be a qualified librarian with at least three years' experience in a law library and will be expected to play an active role.

Responsibilities will cover the management and expansion of the library and of the firm's information services including the collection and classification of material for the information bank and its subsequent dissemination, the handling of research enquiries, and assisting in the operation of Lexis.

An excellent salary will be paid. Please apply, sending a full curriculum vitae to

P L Warnock  
Durrant Piesse  
73 Cheapside  
London EC2V 6ER

### SOLICITORS

We look forward to seeing you on Stand 26 at the Solicitors Exhibition at the Barbican on 13, 14 and 15 June.

Should you require complimentary tickets, please contact this office.

Personnel  
Appointments  
95 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF  
(01-242 1281) (24 hours service)

### NEWBURY

Enthusiastic young Solicitor required for expanding general practice. Early partnership prospects. Apply with CV to

Box No 2738H

The Times

### THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Joint of Court School of Law

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from barristers holding postgraduate degrees in law of a UK University or Polytechnic for the post of Lecturer/Tutor on the Vocational Course leading to the Bar Examination.

Salary (including London Allowance) on the scale £20,000-£21,000 p.a. with contributory pension scheme (LSS). Appointment to commence 1st October 1984.

Application forms and particulars obtainable from the Secretary, The Council of Legal Education, 4 Old Bailey, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-406 4658. To whom they should be returned as soon as possible but not later than 30th June 1984.

## Young Solicitors for Commercial Litigation, Ship Collision & Salvage

CLYDE & CO. have vacancies in their London & Gairford offices for

Clyde & Co. require Solicitors, recently qualified or with up to three years' post-qualification experience, to conduct international shipping, insurance and transport cases, including advising on and handling disputes in this country and in many foreign jurisdictions, involving a wide variety of legal and commercial problems and travel abroad. Preference will be given to candidates with a good academic record and experience in commercial litigation. The rewards and prospects in this firm are excellent.

Candidates should apply in writing, enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae and quoting reference 2092 to Mrs. Indira Brown.

Corporate Resourcing Group, c Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL. Telephone 01-222 5555.

## Corporate Resourcing Group

Management Consultants - Executive Search

## Crown Counsels

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£21,826 p.a. + 25% gratuity

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The Legal Department of the Hong Kong Government invites applications for appointment as Crown Counsels. Successful candidates will work in one of the following Divisions: (a) Drafting-legislative drafting, including law reform drafting; (b) Prosecutions - the conduct of criminal prosecutions and advising Government Departments in criminal matters; or (c) Civil - advisory work and civil litigation.

Applicants must be either Solicitors with 2 years' professional experience since Admission, or Barristers with 3 years' professional experience since Call.

Appointment will be for an initial period of 2½ years. The salary for the post is from HK\$11,370 to HK\$19,825 per month (approximately £12,517 - £21,826 p.a.). Starting salary will depend on the successful candidate's experience.

For further information and an application form, write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London, W1X 3LB, quoting reference LEG 2/84 CO at the top of your letter. Closing date for return of application forms: 6th July 1984.

\* Based on exchange rate HK\$10.80 = £1. This rate is subject to fluctuation.

Hong Kong Government

## Solicitor Financial Services

Herts c. £16,000

Established in 1840, the Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association is now a leading insurance company with assets exceeding £1,500 million. We offer a full range of life assurance and pensions contracts, including unit-linked and conventional policies marketed in a variety of ways.

Our Financial Services Department is looking for a Solicitor to provide legal services covering these contracts and their application in areas such as financial planning - in particular where tax implications and trust legislation are concerned. The work will also involve providing technical advice to clients and staff, undertaking some research, and developing ideas for new contracts.

To be considered, you should be a qualified Solicitor aged around 30, with an innovative, enquiring mind. Ideally, you should have several years' post qualification experience including some trust work, although previous experience of life assurance and pension schemes is not essential.

Remuneration includes a salary of c. £16,000 depending on experience, a non-contributory pension scheme, long-term mortgage facilities, and assistance with relocation expenses to this attractive part of Hertfordshire.

To apply, please send a C.V. to Richard Astle, Personnel Controller, Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association, Wedgwood Way, Stevenage, Herts. SG1 4PU.

## PROVIDENT MUTUAL

### Kent Magistrates' Courts Committee

## Principal Assistant

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CC/PAD 10-14 (£10,296 - £11,583)

Applications are invited from Barristers or Solicitors or those qualified under the Justices' Clerks (Qualifications of Assistants) Rules 1979, with considerable experience at a senior level in all aspects of the work of a Justices' Clerk's Office for this appointment in a very attractive part of the country and with easy access to both London and the Continent. The offices are located in the courthouse in the centre of Ramsgate. The Divisions, which have a total population of 155,751, deal with 15,000 cases in 1,100 Court Sittings during 1983.

The post, which arises from the promotion of the present holder to a Deputy Clerkship, is superannuable and subject to JNC Conditions of Service and in approved cases a Disturbance Allowance Scheme is payable. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by 25 June 1984) from the Clerk to the Kent Magistrates' Courts Committee, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 1XQ. Tel: Maidstone (0622) 671411 Ext 3344.

W U JACKSON  
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See us on Stand 26 at the Solicitors' & Legal Office Exhibition 13-15 June. The Barbican Centre, Hall 2, London. Ring us for complimentary tickets.

## Personnel Appointments

Staff specialists in the legal profession  
95 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel: 01-242 1281-1284

## MILLS & REEVE NORWICH

Commercial Conveyancer required, with approximately 2 years experience.

Apply with full CV to:

D Stephen, Partnership Secretary,  
Mills & Reeve, 3-7 Redwell Street,  
Norwich, NR2 4TJ

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

City Shipping solicitors require a capable assistant to handle day-to-day administrative responsibilities in the firm's busy library and information centre. This position requires initiative and willingness to train on LEXIS and in-house computer system.

Salary to £8,000 based on experience.

Please send full CV to

HOLMAN, PENWICK & WILLAN,  
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